

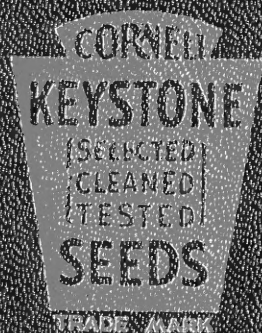
## **Historic, Archive Document**

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DESCRIPTIVE  
CATALOG  
OF  
VEGETABLES

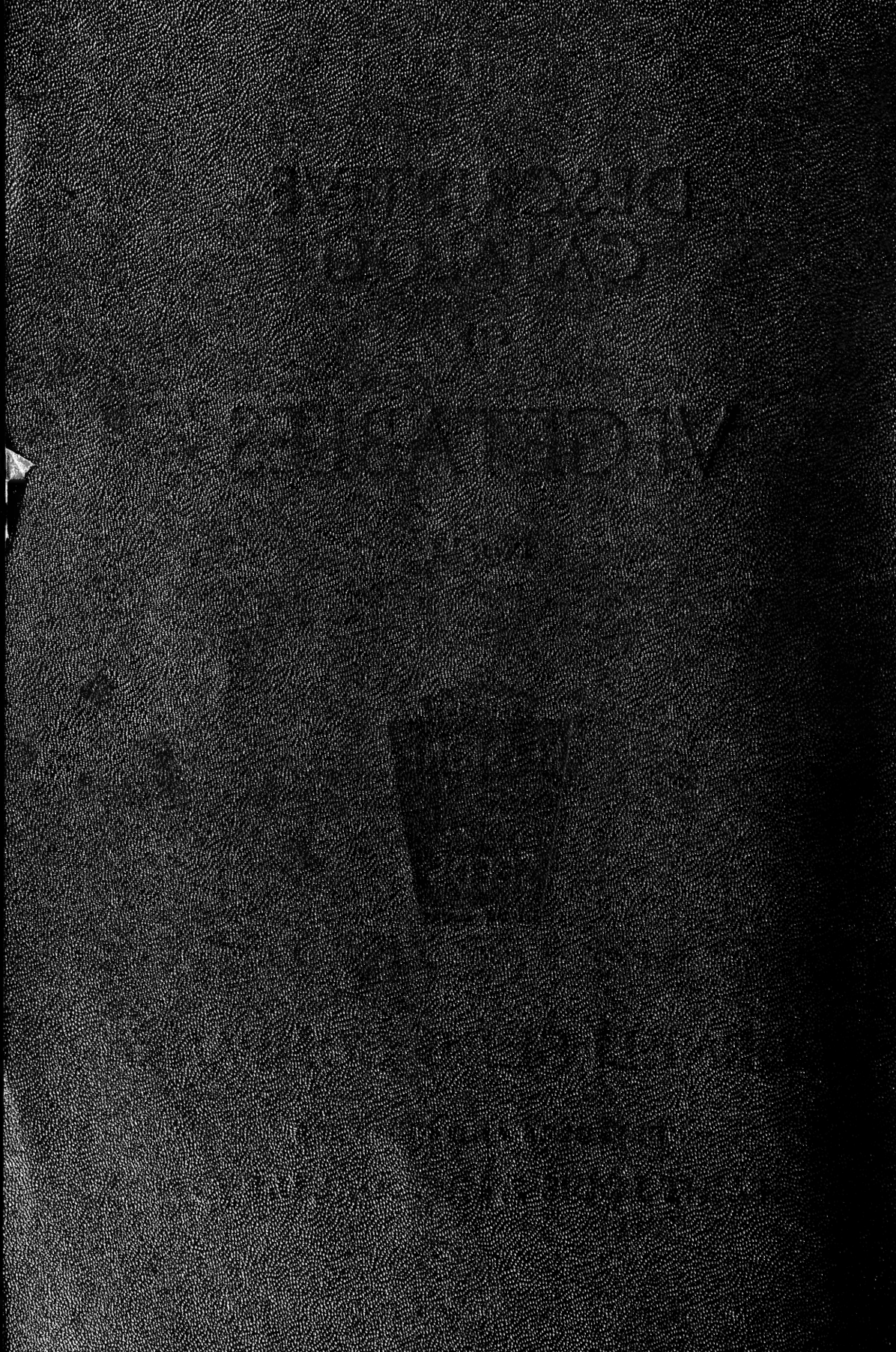
No. 12



CORNELI SEED COMPANY

BREEDERS AND GROWERS

SAINT LOUIS 2, MISSOURI, U. S. A.





## SYMBOLS...

Symbolic of the care and precision exercised in field testing and evaluating strains is this photograph of pea trials on one of our Twin Falls, Idaho, breeding farms. New varieties are originated and tested. Each lot and each strain of existing varieties is tested and evaluated. Many thousands of test plots are grown and observations recorded annually in the West and at Keystone Valley Farm near St. Louis. This work proceeds ceaselessly so that you as a user of Keystone seeds may be sure of the best.

Symbolic of the more than 100 years of continuous seed service to agriculture by our company and its immediate predecessors is the Keystone emblem which stands as your protection and assurance of supreme quality and value.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

**TELEGRAPH CODE:** For the customer's convenience and economy, we have listed a telegraph code word in the description of each variety. Code words for weight will be found on page 125.

**INDEX:** See pages 126 and 127.

**CULTURAL NOTES:** Brief cultural notes will be found under species headings. On page 121 we have included our well known "Vegetable Crops Planting Chart" which gives, in concise form, general cultural directions for all kinds of vegetable crops, and on page 120 some general information on "Gardening Suggestions".

**MATURITY DATES:** The many variables affecting the growth of a crop make it impossible to predict the exact number of days required for maturity. Therefore, our main purpose in listing maturity dates is to provide a relative basis for comparison. Accumulated heat unit requirements of certain varieties of peas have been measured for maturity to Tenderometer readings of 90 to 110 and are available, upon request, for those who care to use this information for predicting relative harvest dates.

**VARIETAL DESCRIPTIONS:** In this catalog we describe all the varieties, new and old, which in our opinion represent the standard and best types in existence for their specific purpose. An effort has been made to eliminate less desirable sorts and to list known synonyms, with the accepted or preferred varietal name given first in capital letters and also to mention in the descriptions similarity existing between varieties.

Descriptions and data are based on trial ground and general observations and opinions, and are believed to represent the variety fairly. Here again varying growing conditions may result in different behavior, and these descriptions are, therefore, offered without obligation on our part or that of our dealers.

**VITAMIN CHART** for vegetables will be found on page 123.

**PRINCIPAL USES:** Under this heading we have indicated, by symbols, the most important uses of the variety, i.e., the purpose or purposes for which it is most widely grown. It is quite possible that, under certain conditions, local uses may differ or that a variety may have secondary uses not indicated. Symbols are as follows:

H.....Home Garden

M.....Market

S.....Shipping

C.....Canning

F.....Freezing

Dr.....Dry or Dehydrated

**FIELD CROPS:** For those interested in information on field crops, we have inserted on page 122 our "Field Crop Planting Chart" which lists the kinds of field seeds, pounds per standard bushel, recommended rate and time of sowing.

**FLOWERS:** In response to many requests for a list of the more commonly used and recommended varieties of flowers and their usage, we have given just such a list in table form on page 119. The information therein sets forth the annuals, biennials, and perennials, periods of bloom, height of plant for the varieties which we sell, and how they may be used.

**ALL AMERICA SELECTIONS:** *The All America trials are performing a valuable and unusual service for the seed trade and the public. By a series of plantings throughout the United States new varieties and introductions of vegetables and flowers are carefully judged to appraise their value, and if they are winners they are given one of the following awards:*

G. M.....Gold Medal

S. M.....Silver Medal

B. M.....Bronze Medal

H. M.....Honorable Mention

*We have marked each vegetable variety in this catalog which has received an award in past years.*

FEBRUARY, 1953

Asperge  
Spargel

**ASPARAGUS**

Sparagio  
Esparrago

*Asparagus officinalis var. altilis*

Sow the seed in the spring and thin plants to 4 inches apart in the row when they become established. The rich seed bed should be cultivated frequently, especially for weed control, during the season. Set out strong roots the following spring in trenches 10-15 inches deep, and at least a foot wide. Plant roots 18 inches apart in rows 4 feet apart. Cover to depth of 2-3 inches, add soil at each cultivation during the season until the trench has been filled. Light cutting should be made during the second season, and normal harvest can be started the third year.

Prin-  
cipal  
Uses

Tele-  
graph  
Code

**MARY WASHINGTON (Rust Resistant)**

**HMSCF ACORN**

The finest of the Washington rust-resistant strains of asparagus developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This variety is rapidly replacing other sorts because, in addition to its freedom from rust, it is a heavy yielder, producing an abundance of early large shoots of rich dark green color with tightly folded tips. Universally used for market, canning purposes, and also recommended for freezing preservation.

Haricots  
Bohnen

**BEANS**

Fagiuola  
Habichuela

There is so much more to good bean seed than that which strikes the eye in a sample, that it is difficult to bring out with a few words these all-important facts. Maintaining, developing and producing the most disease free and outstanding pure-line strains, along with quality found in our Keystone Beans, has been possible only by intensive effort and study. Our growing stations are located in the most carefully selected areas with but one thought in mind, and that is to have only the best. We urge our customers to arrange their summer trips to visit our western growing stations, to take advantage of the old adage that "seeing is believing".



New improved and disease resistant varieties of beans are bred in our greenhouse by hybridizing. Years of testing and selecting the most desirable resulting lines must then follow before the new variety is finally ready for release.

**BEANS—Continued**Prin-  
cipal  
UsesTele-  
graph  
Code

Days

**BUSH GREEN-POD VARIETIES***Phaseolus vulgaris*

Beans are a tender warm season crop and will do best if given this consideration in planting. In most areas the use of a quickly available nitrogen fertilizer will efficiently increase early yields.

**BLACK VALENTINE STRINGLESS**

MS

BASSO

52

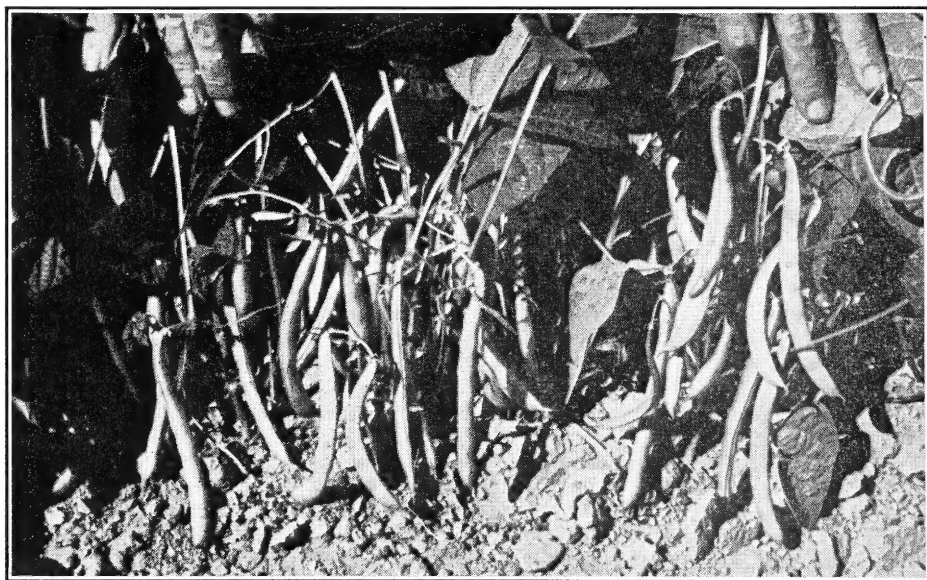
or Asgrow Black Valentine

Our stock of this finest of all the Black Valentine Stringless strains is planted extensively by shippers and market gardeners. Very productive of fine quality beautiful pods that command a premium. *All America Selection S. M. 1933.*

VINE—16 to 18 inches tall, vigorous, erect, distinct foliage growth of dark green color and rose purple blossoms.

PODS—6½ to 7 inches long, slender, thick-oval, almost straight, stringless, very attractive velvety medium dark green color.

SEED—Long oval, slightly flattened, entirely jet black, 1,700 per pound.



**BLACK VALENTINE STRINGLESS—A leading shipping variety.**

**BOUNTIFUL**

MSC

BACON

48

For many years has been used extensively by shippers and in home and market gardens; also for French-cut canning. The earliest of the flat pod varieties.

VINE—14 to 18 inches tall, light green, vigorous, and heavy in production.

PODS—6½ to 7 inches long, thick-flat, light green, tender, of good quality, becoming fibrous at full size but remains stringless.

SEED—Color, entirely straw yellow with dark brown eye-ring, 1,040 per pound.



BEANS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>BURPEE'S STRINGLESS, IMPROVED</b> (Picture on Page 6) or Landreth Stringless or Stringless Greenpod	<b>HMC</b>	<b>BADGE</b>	<b>50</b>

Old standard variety, widely known in all home and market gardens and canning districts.

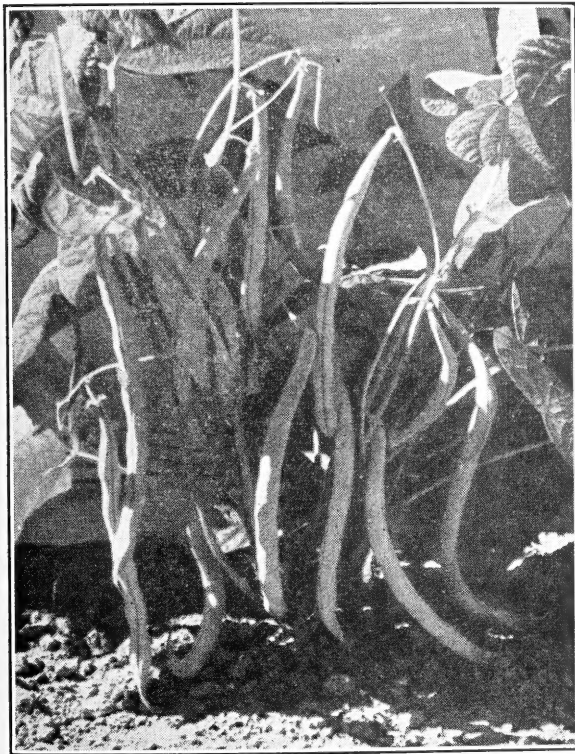
VINE—16 to 17 inches tall, dark green, very hardy, vigorous and productive.

PODS—5½ to 6 inches long, medium dark green, slightly curved, cross section heart-shaped (about as wide as deep), stringless, fiberless, and of excellent quality and flavor.

SEED—Color, coffee brown with black eye-ring, 1,180 per pound.

COMMODORE IMPROVED

HMCF      BAOON      58



We developed this bush bean from regular Commodore. It has a delicious flavor and is well adapted for home gardens, market, canning and freezing. An improvement in uniformity, texture, pod length, and seed production.

*All America Selection H. M. 1945.*

VINE—15 to 17 inches tall, medium dark green, rather open but up-right growth.

PODS—7½ to 8½ inches long, round, stringless, of finest flavor and quality, and very dark green in color. Pod appearance resembles Kentucky Wonder.

SEED—Color, reddish purple, long, round, 1,184 per pound.

CONTENDER

MS      BITOE      50

Developed at USDA Southern Vegetable Breeding Laboratory by the late Dr. B. L. Wade. Some called it "Buff Valentine". Resistant to common bean mosaic and powdery mildew, it is widely adapted and a good yielder. A good bean for market.

VINE—Moderately vigorous, 12 to 18 inches tall, but on light soils too short to keep pods from touching soil.

PODS—Thick oval, nearly round, 7 inches long, medium green, stringless, tender, almost fiberless. Variable color after processing objectionable for commercial quick freezing.

SEED—Buff with brown mottling, long round-oval, 1,100 per pound.

BEANS—Continued



**BURPEE'S STRINGLESS, IMPROVED**—A splendid variety, widely used.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>DIXIE BELLE</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>BOOAX</b>	<b>55</b>
Developed by the Florida Everglades Experiment Station, it is resistant to rust and mildew and shows tolerance to common bean mosaic and root-rot.			
VINE—18 to 24 inches tall, dark green, large, vigorous and very productive.			
PODS—6½ inches long, slightly curved, medium dark green, meaty, round, fleshy and tender when young.			
SEED—Color, meaty, purplish brown on grayish buff field, 1,580 per pound.			
<b>DWARF HORTICULTURAL</b> or Ruby Dwarf	<b>HS</b>	<b>BADEN</b>	<b>52</b>
Used some for snap beans, but chiefly grown for green shelled beans which takes from 60 to 62 days.			
VINE—Medium height and vigorous, medium green color.			
PODS—4½ to 5 inches long, semi-round, stringless; light green in snap stage, turning white with splashes of crimson.			
SEED—Color, buff with irregular spots of maroon, brown eye-ring, full oval shape, 1,550 per pound.			

## BEANS—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>FULL MEASURE</b>	<b>MCF</b>	<b>BAFEL</b>	<b>54</b>
An exceptionally high quality all purpose bean especially adapted for canners and freezers in the warmer central and upper southern states.			
VINE—17 to 18 inches tall, medium green, vigorous, erect sturdy plant, and productive.			
PODS—6 to 6½ inches long, straight, round, bright medium green, very fleshy stringless and tender, of fine texture and excellent quality.			
SEED—Color, reddish brown with buff field, 1,050 per pound.			
<b>GIANT STRINGLESS</b>	<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>BAIRN</b>	<b>53</b>
Standard variety which continues to be widely used in the south for shipping, market gardening, canning, and home gardening.			
VINE—16 to 17 inches tall, similar to Burpee's Stringless Green Pod but lighter green.			
PODS—6 to 6½ inches long, medium green, of excellent quality, absolutely stringless, fiberless, round, almost straight, tender, fleshy, and fine textured.			
SEED—Color, yellowish brown with brown eye-ring, 1,100 per pound.			
<b>IDAHO REFUGEE (Mosaic Resistant)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>BAIRD</b>	<b>64</b>
Released by the University of Idaho for its mosaic resistance, it is to be highly recommended over the old Refugees.			
VINE—14 to 18 inches tall, spreading, Refugee type, vigorous and prolific.			
PODS—5 inches long, round, straight, light green, stringless, practically fiberless, high quality, purple splashed at maturity.			
SEED—Color like Refugee, bluish purple, splashed on fawn field, 1,550 per pound.			
<b>KEYSTONIAN</b>	<b>HMCF</b>	<b>BRAVO</b>	<b>52</b>
A fine variety developed out of Full Measure at our Twin Falls, Idaho, Breeding Station. It performs best if planted to bloom and set in the favorably cool part of the season. <i>All America Selection H. M. 1944.</i>			
VINE—18 inches tall, medium dark green, strong upright plant with sturdy stem and branches.			
PODS—6 to 6½ inches long, notable for holding fleshy snap stage, round, stringless, fiberless, solid, fine grained flesh, straight, and of rich dark green color.			
SEED—Oblong shaped; color, medium brown, resembling Burpee Stringless. 1,150 per pound.			

**LANDRETH STRINGLESS (See Burpee's Stringless Improved)**

**BEANS—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>LOGAN</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>BREFT</b>	<b>51</b>

Developed by U. S. D. A. from a cross of U. S. No. 5 Refugee and Black Valentine Stringless. It yields well under adverse conditions, and is resistant to common bean mosaic.

**VINE**—16-18 inches tall, erect, sturdy, medium green bush with heavy setting of pods in center of plant, some touching soil.

**PODS**—6 to 7 inches long, fine textured flesh, medium dark green, smooth, round, straight, stringless, and fiberless.

**SEED**—Color, brownish purple on buff field, 1,400 per pound.



**LOGAN**—Resistant to common bean mosaic.

**PLENTIFUL**

**MS      BAAUL      50**

Designed for the shipping trade to fulfill the same purpose as Bountiful. Acclaimed by southern shippers as being generally superior from a market standpoint. Two days later than Bountiful, productive of longer, darker green, more attractive pods. *All America Selection B. M. 1939.*

**VINE**—16 to 18 inches tall, medium green, erect, vigorous, moderately compact.

**PODS**—7 to 7½ inches long, narrow, thick flat, medium green, nearly straight, stringless, flesh firm, good flavor.

**SEED**—Color entirely jet black, shape large flattened oval, 1,000 per pound.



## BEANS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>RANGER</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>BROXY</b>	<b>56</b>
This is a relatively new white seeded, half-runner type bean used to some extent for canning. Productive over fairly long season, but hard to pick. <i>All America Selection B. M. 1947.</i>			
VINE—20 to 24 inches tall, spreading, vigorous, with half-runners and Refugee type but larger foliage, very productive.			
PODS—5 inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, round, straight, stringless, light green.			
SEED—Color, white, 1,730 seeds per pound.			
<b>RED VALENTINE STRINGLESS</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>BRANT</b>	<b>52</b>
A more recent variety with all the better qualities of the old stringy Red Valentine combined with the long-desired stringless pod. This bean is valuable for home garden.			
VINE—12 to 14 inches tall, erect, compact, medium to light green and a good producer.			
PODS—4½ to 5 inches, small, curved, round, stringless, and tender; highly productive.			
SEED—Color, mostly red with occasional blotches of buff, 1,420 per pound.			
<b>REFUGEE, U. S. No. 5 (Mosaic Resistant)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>BANER</b>	<b>64</b>
Released by the United States Department of Agriculture and is much superior to the old Refugees; resistant to common mosaic, fine quality and uniform pods for the canning industry.			
VINE—14 to 18 inches tall, spreading, Refugee type, vigorous and prolific.			
PODS—4¾ inches long, round, straight, stringless, tender, very fine quality, uniform light green color even to maturity.			
SEED—Color, mottled purplish brown on fawn, 1,600 per pound.			
<b>STREAMLINER or GRANDA</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>BANNO</b>	<b>51</b>
<i>A silver medal winner in the All America trials in 1939 under the name of Granda. Of Bountiful type but has a more slender pod. A good home garden and early market sort.</i>			
VINE—16 to 18 inches tall, medium green, vigorous, hardy, compact and very productive.			
PODS—7½ to 8 inches long, slender, straight to slightly curved, flat, develops fiber rather quickly unless picked at young stage.			
SEED—White, oval, suitable for use as a dry shell edible bean, 1,580 per pound.			
<b>SULPHUR</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>BEOZA</b>	<b>54</b>
Adapted to the South for early market. The set is heavy and the growth vigorous and hardy.			
VINE—16 to 17 inches tall, vigorous with heavy erect stem, well branched and spreading. It is hardy and highly productive.			
PODS—4½ to 5 inches long, plump, straight to slightly curved, slightly constricted, light green, stringy and almost fiberless.			
SEED—Medium to small, plump short oval. Color cream or light sulphur yellow, faint greenish or brownish eye-ring, 1,400 per pound.			

## BEANS—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>STRINGLESS HORT</b>	<b>HMDr</b>	<b>BLAND</b>	<b>52</b>

Corneli plant breeders developed this fine new variety to fill the need for a bush Horticultural or cranberry type that is desirable as a green stringless snap bean, and also as green shelled bean (60 to 65 days), and finally a dry edible variety (80 to 85 days). It is excellent for each purpose and is vigorous and productive. *All America Selection H. M. 1952.*

**VINE**—Vigorous, 14 to 15 inches tall, medium dark green.

**PODS**—5 to 6 inches long; thick-oval, nearly round; bluish green, tender and meaty when young, stringless.

**SEED**—Color buff with irregular spots of reddish brown; full oval shape, 1,050 per pound.



**STRINGLESS HORT**—Corneli's recent All America Selections award winner, a triple purpose bean.

**SUPERGREEN****C****BOPTU****56**

Somewhat similar to Tendergreen with slightly more slender pod and slightly later maturity. Reported to have some resistance to common bean mosaic. *All America Selection B. M. 1945.*

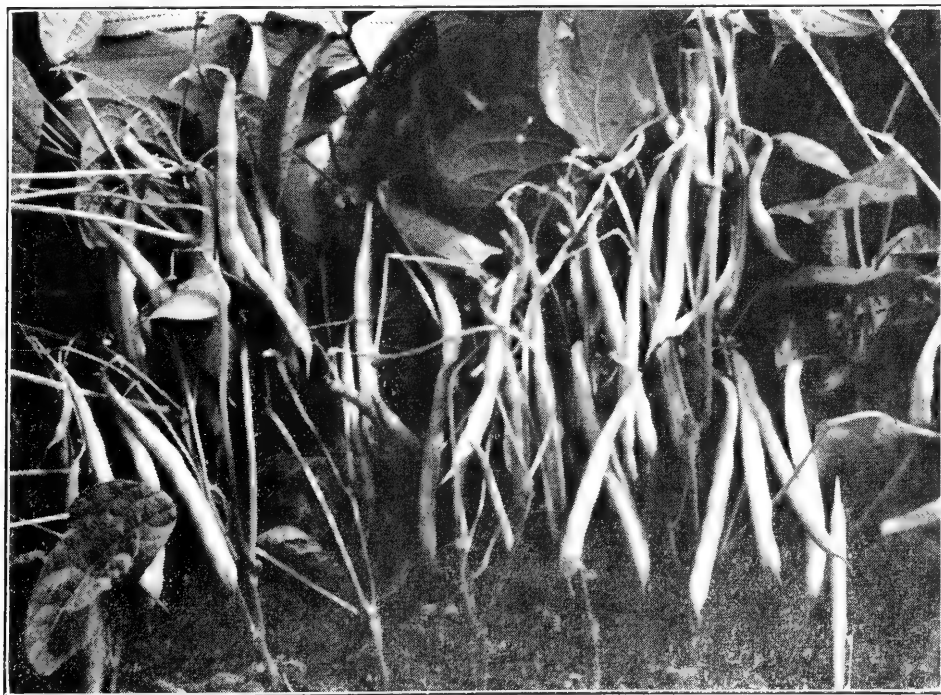
**VINE**—16 to 17 inches tall, upright, sturdy, compact, very productive, with concentrated set.

**PODS**—6 to 7 inches long, smooth, round, straight, medium dark green, stringless, and fiberless.

**SEED**—Color, gray mottled on light brown background, 1,200 seeds per pound.

## BEANS—Continued

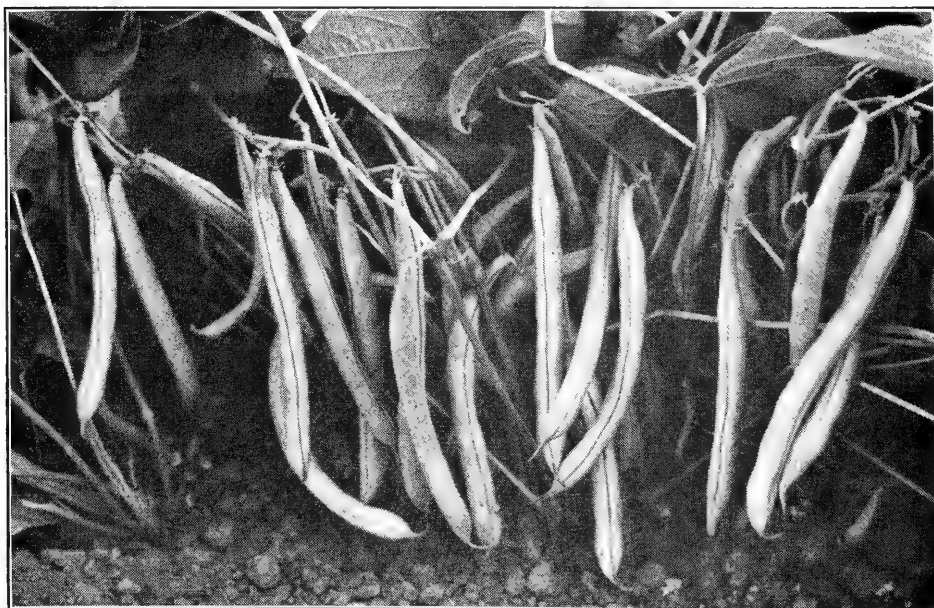
	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>TAYLOR HORTICULTURAL</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>BANCE</b>	<b>55</b>
A productive strain with strings, used mostly for green shelled beans which are ready in 62 to 65 days.			
VINE—Medium height and vigorous.			
PODS—5½ to 6½ inches long, semi-round, stringy, light green in snap stage; turning white with splashes of crimson as it matures.			
SEED—Color, buff with irregular spots of maroon, brown eye-ring, full oval shape, 1,090 per pound.			
<b>TENDERGREEN</b>	<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>BRAC</b>	<b>53</b>
The leading all purpose roundpod stringless bean for market gardeners, shippers, canners and freezers. An improved type widely adapted, increasing in popularity every year. Truly a beautiful bean with excellent qualities. For canning and freezing it is the standard of quality by which others are judged. Rapidly becoming popular as a home garden variety. <i>All America Gold Medal 1933.</i>			
VINE—16 to 17 inches tall, erect, sturdy, compact, hardy, heavy producer.			
PODS—6 to 6½ inches long, very refined, smooth, round, straight, stringless, fiberless, tender fine textured flesh, medium dark green attractive color.			
SEED—Color, brownish purple on fawn field, 1,150 per pound.			
<b>TENDERLONG 15</b>	<b>MCF</b>	<b>BOEMA</b>	<b>53</b>
A recent introduction of the Tendergreen type with some disease resistance added. Claimed resistant to mosaic and a form of powdery mildew. The plants are erect, compact, and highly productive.			
VINE—18 inches tall, sturdy and vigorous.			
PODS—6 to 6½ inches long, round, straight and stringless with fine flavor, color and quality for canning, freezing or fresh use.			
SEED—Color, dull, dark purple on buff field, 1200 per pound.			



**TENDERGREEN**—Although nearing maturity in one of our seed fields the pods still show the uniform length and straightness.

# BEANS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>TENDERPOD</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>BRAP0</b>	<b>50</b>
A fine variety for home and market garden. The quality and production is outstanding. It seems less affected by adverse weather conditions than many varieties. Well adapted for home freezing. <i>All America Bronze Medal 1939.</i>			
VINE—18 inches tall, dark green, sturdy bush which produces pods well concentrated to center of bush.			
PODS—5 to 5½ inches long, variety is characterized by unusually long, curving tip ends. Round, dark green, stringless, fiberless, and tender, with slight constrictions.			
SEED—Oval shaped, white with reddish spot on either side of eye, 1,440 per pound.			
<b>TENNESSEE GREEN POD</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>BRAGI</b>	<b>49</b>
Very popular in the South, one reason being its extreme earliness.			
VINE—10 to 12 inches tall, spreading, good producer, very dark green, sturdy plant with abundance of white bloom.			
PODS—6 to 7 inches in length, exceptionally broad and flat, seeds prominent, stringy and fibrous, medium dark green, of good flavor.			
SEED—Color, yellowish brown with obscure brown eye-ring, 1,230 per pound.			
<b>TOPCROP (Formerly U. S. No. 1)</b>	<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>BALTO</b>	<b>50</b>
Developed from a cross of Full Measure and Refugee U. S. No. 5 by Dr. W. J. Zaumeyer, U. S. D. A. Highly resistant to the virus diseases "greasy pod" and common bean mosaic. Canning and freezing tests show satisfactory color, texture and flavor. Topcrop is very hardy, widely adapted, and a dependable cropper. <i>All America Gold Medal 1950.</i>			
VINE—16 inches tall, vigorous, and well branched. Pod sets are concentrated low in the center of the plants so that high yields are obtained from a few large pickings.			
PODS—6 inches long and 7/16 inches wide, stringless, fiberless, round to creaseback, medium green in color, little larger and slightly rougher and more curved than Tendergreen.			
SEED—Tan mottled over brown background, 1,200 seeds per pound.			



TOPCROP—Highly productive and a dependable cropper.



**BEANS—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>WADE</b>	<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>BURMA</b>	<b>53</b>
A new variety bred and developed by the late Dr. B. L. Wade of the U.S.D.A., for whom it was named. The unusual dark emerald green pod color of this fine new bean distinguishes it from other recent introductions. It is very productive. It is resistant to common bean mosaic, and should make an excellent processing bean, as well as a shipping and garden favorite.			
<b>VINE</b> —Vigorous, erect, fairly tall; dark green in color. Pods set somewhat low on plant and occasionally tend to touch the ground.			
<b>PODS</b> —6½ inches in length, stringless, smooth, round and of a very distinctive dark green color. A little fiber develops around No. 6 sieve size, but otherwise tender and of fine quality.			
<b>SEED</b> —Medium to dark reddish brown, 1250 per pound.			
<b>WHITE HALF RUNNER (Early White Half Runner)</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>BIRON</b>	<b>60</b>
A popular variety in the mountain areas of the mid-south and southeast; used mainly in home gardens, for snap and shelled beans.			
<b>VINE</b> —Bushy, vigorous and productive with short runners.			
<b>PODS</b> —4 inches long, ¾ inches wide, round, medium light green, stringy and fibrous at full size, but has a distinctively good flavor.			
<b>SEED</b> —Pure white, oblong, round cross section, medium size, 2,500 per pound.			



**WADE**—New variety with good production of dark emerald green pods.

**BEANS—Continued**Principal  
UsesTele-  
graph  
Code

Days

**BUSH WAX-POD VARIETIES***Phaseolus vulgaris*

<b>BRITTLE WAX</b> or Round Pod Kidney Wax	<b>HCF</b>	<b>BECKY</b>	<b>54</b>
A leader and standard in the wax pods as a canning variety. Has supreme quality. Widely used in home gardens and adapted for freezing.			
VINE—14 to 16 inches tall, medium green, erect, compact, very prolific under good conditions.			
PODS—6 to 6½ inches long, excellent quality, stringless and fiberless, round, slightly curved, brittle, tender, fleshy, and light yellow in color.			
SEED—Color, white with dark brown to black irregular eye-ring, 1,400 per pound.			
<b>CHEROKEE WAX</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>BETZY</b>	<b>50</b>
Developed from a selection out of Black Valentine Stringless by Dr. W. C. Barnes of the Clemson College Truck Experiment Station at Charleston, South Carolina. It is regarded as a Valentine Wax and is probably the most prolific of the wax-podded varieties.			
VINE—16 to 18 inches tall, vigorous, erect, prolific.			
PODS—6½ to 7 inches long, oval, almost straight, stringless, tender, of good quality.			
SEED—Long, oval, slightly flattened, entirely jet black, 1,530 per pound.			
<b>DAVIS STRINGLESS WAX</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>BEONE</b>	<b>53</b>
Used by many shippers who value it for the clear yellow color of pods in all marketable sizes. It replaces the old stringy Davis. Good for the home garden as snap bean or as a dry shell bean for baking.			
VINE—14 to 16 inches tall, medium green, erect, hardy grower, very prolific.			
PODS—6 to 6½ inches long, thick flat, almost straight, stringless, some fiber, moderately fleshy, clear yellow color.			
SEED—Color, entirely white, 1,230 per pound.			
<b>GOLDEN WAX, TOP NOTCH</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>BETTO</b>	<b>50</b>
Replaces the Improved Golden Wax. Superior to the old type Golden Wax for its productivity, hardness, and length of pods. Popular home garden sort.			
VINE—12 to 14 inches tall, vigorous, erect, sturdy, compact, medium green color.			
PODS—5 to 5½ inches long, thick flat, light golden yellow, stringless, tender and fleshy, straight, very uniform.			
SEED—Color, white with irregular brown eye-ring, shape full oval, 1,520 per pound.			
<b>KINGHORN SPECIAL (White Seeded Brittle Wax)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>BEGLO</b>	<b>54</b>
Similar to Brittle Wax from which it was selected. The pure white seed color is favored by some canners.			
VINE—Large, bushy, with medium large leaves, medium dark color, erect, upright growing.			
PODS—6 inches long, round, slightly curved, deep yellow, stringless.			
SEED—Long, round, pure white, 1,400 per pound.			
<b>PENCIL POD BLACK WAX</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>BEACH</b>	<b>54</b>
Popular wax pod in home and market gardens. Highly dependable and productive, fine quality.			
VINE—14 to 16 inches tall, erect, stocky, vigorous, hardy. dull dark green, and produces over a long period.			
PODS—6 to 6½ inches long, clear golden yellow, almost straight, round, stringless and fiberless, tender, brittle, fleshy, and fine textured.			
SEED—COLOR, entirely shiny jet black, shape oblong, 1,360 per pound.			

**BEANS—Continued**

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>PUREGOLD WAX</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>BEWAK</b>	<b>56</b>
A wax-podded variety now used for canning purposes. May become popular for home and market gardens. Resistant to common bean mosaic, and has excellent quality.			
VINE—14 to 16 inches tall, dark green, erect, compact, vigorous, prolific under good conditions.			
PODS—5½ to 6 inches long, excellent quality, round, straight, stringless.			
SEED—Color, white, with brown eye-ring, 1,200 seeds per pound.			
<b>SURE CROP WAX or Bountiful Wax</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>BELOW</b>	<b>53</b>
An important shipping variety; a good producer, widely adapted. Becoming popular in gardens. Noted for the beautiful appearance of its pods.			
VINE—15 to 17 inches tall, medium green, vigorous, compact, hardy, heavy producer.			
PODS—6 to 6½ inches long, greenish yellow when small turning to attractive yellow, thick-flat, stringless, little fiber, brittle and fine texture, straight and slender.			
SEED—Color, entirely jet black, shape flattened oval, 1,200 per pound.			
<b>UNRIVALLED WAX</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>BELLE</b>	<b>51</b>
Grown in home and market gardens and used by a few southern shippers. Noted for heavy and concentrated production.			
VINE—11 to 13 inches tall, sturdy, erect, very good in production, glossy dark green.			
PODS—5 to 5½ inches long, medium yellow, thick-flat, slender, stringless, fibrous in later stages, and straight.			
SEED—Color, entirely yellowish brown, 2,144 per pound.			

**FIELD BEANS***Phaseolus vulgaris*

Field beans are principally grown in the commercial bean production areas of the North and West where growing and harvest conditions are more ideal for the production of high grade edible beans. In the central and more southern areas home gardeners like to plant a small patch for home and local use and the best results are obtained when plantings are made late in June or first of July to take advantage of the more suitable growing and curing conditions of the early Fall months.

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>GREAT NORTHERN</b>	<b>Dr</b>	<b>BUONE</b>	<b>90</b>
One of the more important dry edible commercial beans grown; thousands of acres produced in the areas of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. Our stocks are of the University of Idaho origination, resistant to common bean mosaic.			
VINE—About 12 inches tall, becoming quite spreading with short runners, dark green color, of comparative short season and very productive.			
PODS—3½ to 4 inches long, flat, stringy and tough, not an edible pod.			
SEED—Color, entirely white, larger and more flattened oblong than navy.			
<b>PINTO</b>	<b>Dr</b>	<b>BRIEN</b>	<b>100</b>
Of considerable commercial importance as a dry edible bean for making chili. Grown exclusively in the western states except for small home garden plantings in southern districts.			
VINE—Similar to Great Northern except some strains more spreading.			
PODS—3½ to 4 inches long, flat, stringy and tough, not an edible pod.			
SEED—Color, light buff field with brown splashings, shape broad oval.			

# BEANS—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>RED KIDNEY (Dark)</b>	<b>Dr</b>	<b>BRORY</b>	<b>95</b>
Produced commercially in New York, Michigan and California and does nicely in home gardens for family needs in most localities. A beautifully colored bean of fine edible qualities.			
VINE—14 to 16 inches tall, vigorous, prolific, bush type, compact, medium green color.			
PODS—5 to 5½ inches long, broad oval, medium green, stringy, fibrous, pod not edible.			
SEED—Color, dark rich red, flattened oval kidney shape.			
<b>WHITE KIDNEY</b>	<b>Dr</b>	<b>BRADÉ</b>	<b>100</b>
A large bush type bean producing large pure white kidney beans of fine dry shelled quality.			
VINE—18 to 20 inches tall, erect, compact, very sturdy and prolific.			
PODS—5½ to 6 inches long, stringy, fibrous, flat pod not edible.			
SEED—Color, entirely white, large flattened kidney shape.			
<b>WHITE NAVY (Michelite)</b>	<b>Dr</b>	<b>BUNNY</b>	<b>95</b>
The most widely known and grown of the commercial beans. There are numerous names and strains of this bean. We are now supplying the newest and finest of these strains called Michelite, introduced by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. Has resistance to common bean mosaic and bacterial blight.			
VINE—Similar to regular navy except little more vigorous growth and fine clean healthy foliage.			
PODS—3½ inches long, flat, similar to white navy, not an edible pod.			
SEED—Entirely glossy white, shape small, full, oval.			

## POLE GREEN-POD VARIETIES

### *Phaseolus vulgaris*

<b>ALABAMA No. 1</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>BLANE</b>	<b>68</b>
Originated by the Alabama Experiment Station especially for the Southern areas as resistant to nematodes or root knot. A creaseback type.			
VINE—Very hardy and productive grower, distinctive by its purple tinged stems.			
PODS—6½ inches long, purple tinged, round, almost straight.			
SEED—Color, black, medium small size, 2,140 per pound.			
<b>BLUE LAKE or White Creaseback Improved</b>	<b>CFH</b>	<b>BLOZO</b>	<b>65</b>
Extremely high in quality if harvested at the proper stage. A popular processing variety which is a selection of White Creaseback.			
VINE—5 to 6 feet tall, good climber, hardy, productive, dark green, long bearer.			
PODS—5½ to 6 inches long, uniform, medium green, fleshy, stringless when young, round, brittle, of good quality.			
SEED—Color entirely white, small oval, makes a good dry-shelled bean, 2,030 per pound.			
<b>BLUE LAKE STRINGLESS (Decatur)</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>BLAPE</b>	<b>60</b>
A stringless sort to fulfill the demand for a stringless pole bean for canners who heretofore have had to rely on regular Blue Lake strains that develop strings with age. A very productive vine with high quality, fine flavored pods. Resistant to common bean mosaic and some forms of rust.			
VINE—6 feet tall, a good climber, large, dark green, roughened leaves, hardy, vigorous grower.			
PODS—6½ inches long, round, stringless, appealing flavor, bright dark green, fine grained and fleshy.			
SEED—Entirely white, small, suitable as an edible dry shell bean, 1,820 per pound.			



BEANS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>BLUE RIBBON POLE</b> or <b>Early Genuine Cornfield</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>BLICE</b>	<b>69</b>
Creaseback type, prolific, fleshy, tender and of good quality at young stage. Earlier than Striped Creaseback.			
VINE—4½ to 5 feet tall, very good climber. Similar to Striped Creaseback, but does not have purple pigment on runners. Faint purple blossom almost white.			
PODS—4½ inches long, light green, almost round, fleshy and stringless when young.			
SEED—Color, mottled buff field with brown stripes, medium small, plump oval, and slightly truncate.			
<b>IDEAL MARKET</b> or <b>Black Creaseback</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>BLARN</b>	<b>58</b>
Very early, about 7 days ahead of Kentucky Wonder.			
VINE—3½ to 4 feet tall, good climber, hardy, medium green color. Prolific.			
PODS—5 to 5½ inches long, light silvery green, round, stringless when young, very productive, straight, brittle, fleshy, and tender. Quality very good.			
SEED—Color, entirely shining jet black, 1,690 per pound.			
<b>KENTUCKY WONDER</b> or <b>Old Homestead</b>	<b>HMCF</b>	<b>BLEED</b>	<b>65</b>



The leading pole bean, the best known and most widely used. Outstanding in home and market gardens for its fine quality. Also a fine bean for canning when young and recommended as adapted for home freezing. Prized for its flavor, both in snap and green shelled stage.

- VINE—5 to 6 feet tall, good climber. Dark green foliage, prolific, hardy, good producer. Widely adapted to varying conditions.
- PODS—7½ to 9 inches long, uneven and slightly twisted, medium dark green, curved, slightly stringy, tender, brittle, excellent quality and flavor.

SEED—Color, grayish brown to brown, 1,250 per pound.



BEANS—Continued		Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>KENTUCKY WONDER, RUST RESISTANT</b>		<b>HMCF</b>	<b>BLEOF</b>	<b>67</b>
Similar to regular Kentucky Wonder except about two days later and pods are shorter in length about 1 inch. Has the advantage of being resistant to some forms of rust.				
VINE—5 feet tall, a good climber and very productive.				
PODS—7 to 8 inches long, round, stringless, and tender when young, developing strong strings at maturity like regular Kentucky Wonder.				
SEED—Color, grayish brown to brown, 1,250 per pound.				
<b>KENTUCKY WONDER WAX</b>		<b>HM</b>	<b>BLEND</b>	<b>67</b>
Unsurpassed among the wax-podded pole varieties. A heavy producer of attractive, high quality pods. Also good for green shell beans.				
VINE—4 to 5 feet tall, good climber, very productive, dark green.				
PODS—7 to 7½ inches long, light golden yellow, thick-flat to oval, quality good, almost stringless, brittle, tender, and fleshy.				
SEED—Inclined to wrinkle, color entirely chocolate brown, shape flat oval, 1,450 per pound.				
<b>LONDON HORTICULTURAL or Speckled Cranberry or Wren's Egg</b>		<b>HM</b>	<b>BLEAK</b>	<b>72</b>
An old variety, familiar to nearly everyone. Used as snap or green shell bean in the home and market garden. Also a good dry shelled bean.				
VINE—4 to 4½ feet tall, vigorous, abundant foliage, dark green.				
PODS—6 to 6½ inches long, wide, dark green, turning lighter with splashes of red in green shell stage; stringless, almost fiberless, thick-flat, nearly straight, fleshy, quality good.				
SEED—Color, splashes and streaks of red on a buff field, shape large full oval, 850 per pound.				
<b>McCASLAN</b>		<b>HM</b>	<b>BLINK</b>	<b>66</b>
A popular southern variety somewhat similar to Burger's Stringless. A fine bean for home and market gardens, used as either snap or dry shell beans.				
VINE—5 to 5½ feet tall, medium dark green, vigorous, prolific, hardy grower, good climber.				
PODS—7 to 8 inches long, fleshy, medium green, slightly stringy, some fiber, slightly flattened and twisted, of good quality in younger stages.				
SEED—Color, entirely ivory white, shape oblong and flattened, 1,230 per pound.				
<b>MISSOURI WONDER or Noxall or Nancy D</b>		<b>H</b>	<b>BLOAT</b>	<b>66</b>
Excellent sort for green shelled beans. One of the popular beans for planting with corn.				
VINE—Large, good climber, medium to dark green, productive vigorous type.				
PODS—6 to 7 inches long, medium green, round, curved, stringy, fibrous, quality fair.				
SEED—Color, pinkish grey mottled field with irregular drab striping, large oblong, 920 per pound.				
<b>RED SPECKLED CUTSHORT</b>		<b>H</b>	<b>BLOCK</b>	<b>74</b>
An old variety in the South for planting with corn.				
VINE—4½ to 5½ feet tall, productive over a long season, heavy foliage, dark green, prolific.				
PODS—3 to 4 inches long, dark green, round, straight, medium fleshy, brittle, very little string and good quality when in young stage.				
SEED—Color, grey field splashed with purplish crimson, small flattened oval, 1,900 per pound.				

# BEANS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>SCARLET RUNNER, <i>Phaseolus coccineus</i></b>	<b>H</b>	<b>BAREY</b>	<b>90</b>
A short podded strain which is highly productive. Used in long cool season climates for snap and especially green shell beans. Frequently planted as ornamental vine because of flowers.			
VINE—10 to 12 feet tall, good vigorous climbers, flowers scarlet, good for decorative purpose.			
PODS—6 inches long, dark green, flat oval, fleshy.			
SEED—Color, dark purple, mottled with reddish buff, long, oval, large, 430 per pound.			

<b>ST. LOUIS PERFECTION or White Cornfield Improved</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>BLOND</b>	<b>65</b>
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One of the finest varieties available today for use as a green snap or dry shell bean in the home and market garden. Noted in local markets for its superbly long attractive pods.

VINE—5 to 6 feet tall, very productive over a long period, good climber, hardy.

PODS—8 to 9 inches and longer, medium green, nearly straight, almost round, creaseback, very few strings, fleshy, brittle, very good quality.

SEED—Color, entirely white, round oblong, medium size, 1,420 per pound.

<b>STRIPED CREASEBACK or Nancy Davis or Scotia</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>BLOOM</b>	<b>72</b>
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Excellent variety for planting with corn. Used for snap and shell beans. Unusually productive, medium early.

VINE—4½ to 5 feet tall, very good climber, heavy stem and foliage, dark green.

PODS—6 to 6½ inches long, medium green, round, fleshy, stringy, brittle, good quality.

SEED—Color, mottled buff field with black stripes, medium small plump oval, 1,400 per pound.

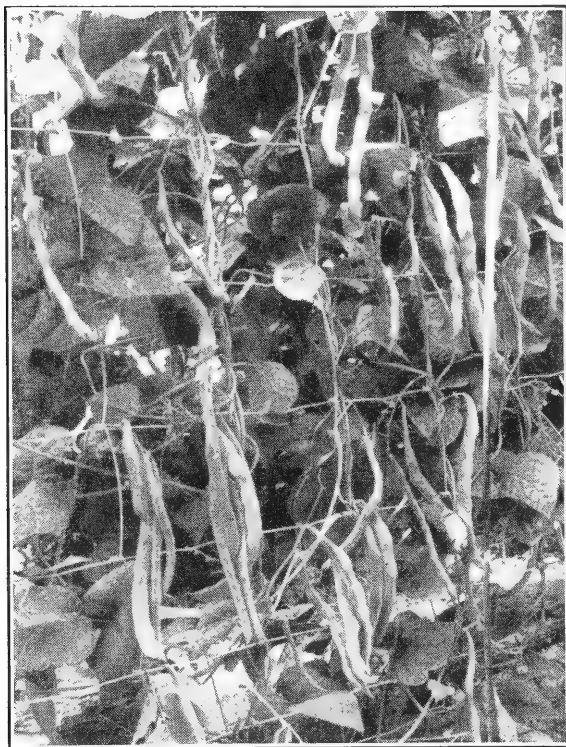
**BEANS—Continued****TENNESSEE WONDER, LONG TYPE**Principal  
Uses  
**H**Tele-  
graph  
Code  
**BLOOD**Days  
**72**

Remarkable variety for its fine shaped and large sized long pods.

VINE—4 to 4½ feet tall. Good climber, purplish color tendencies on stems and pods.

PODS—7 to 8 inches long, light green, round, straight, almost stringless, tender.

SEED—Color, mottled mouse and buff field with black stripes, black eye-ring, 1,070 per pound.

**WHITE CREASEBACK, See Blue Lake****WHITE KENTUCKY U. S. No. 4 or White Pole No. 191****HM****BLASE****64**

Developed by USDA, a market garden variety highly popular in sections of California and elsewhere. Shows resistance to bean rust.

VINE—6 feet tall, vigorous, productive, with broad, dark leaves.

PODS—8 to 9 inches long, ½ inch wide, oval, tender and stringless at market stage.

SEED—Color, entirely white, flat, medium large, kidney shaped, 1,100 per pound.

**YARLONG (Asparagus Bean) *Vigna sinensis sesquipedalis*****HC****BOOST****70**

A bean used in the home garden and canning as "Asparagus Beans." Has pods of unbelievable length. Entire plant somewhat similar to the cowpea.

VINE—5½ to 6½ feet tall, vigorous, rank, dark green.

PODS—18 to 28 inches long, ¼-inch in diameter, light green, nearly round, fleshy, good quality when young.

SEED—Color, entirely reddish brown; very small, half the size of Michigan Navy Bean, 2,500 per pound.



BEANS—Continued

Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
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BUSH LIMA BEANS

*Phaseolus lunatus*

Lima beans are similar to other beans in preferring a warm climatic environment. The best performance will be obtained if they are seeded in warm moist soil with at least a moderate amount of soil fertility. They have the ability to withstand longer dry periods without rain than do bush snap beans. Also they have the advantage of recovering more quickly and producing again after experiencing adverse dry weather conditions.

<b>ALLGREEN</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>BOLUM</b>	<b>65</b>
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Our new productive green seeded bush lima with both green cotyledons and green seed coat. Plant growth is similar to the widely adapted Henderson, but beans retain fresh green color long after Henderson has turned white. Splendid quality for canning or quick freezing in the green shelled stage.

VINE—16 inches tall, vigorous, bushy, compact, uniform and productive.

PODS—3 to 3¼ inches long, dark green, broad flat, slightly curved, 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

SEED—Small, flat, green cotyledon, green tinted seed coat, excellent flavor, 1,100 per pound.

<b>BIXBY</b>	<b>HMCF</b>	<b>BUMPS</b>	<b>65</b>
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New baby lima bean developed by Dr. H. B. Cordner from a cross between Fordhook and Henderson, and released by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. In a class with Henderson's, but the seeds are plumper. Particularly well adapted to the South and Southwest because of its drought resistance and nematode tolerance; has also performed well in the North.

VINE—Vigorous, upright with main stem one node longer than that of Henderson, and having numerous lateral branches.

PODS—Borne throughout plant, size similar to Henderson, 3 to 3¼ inches long, dark green, slightly curved, 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

SEED—Green at market stage, entirely white when mature. Small, medium plump, averaging 970 per pound.



**ALLGREEN**—Corneli's new green seeded lima. Fine flavor and appearance.

BEANS—Continued		Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>BURPEE'S BUSH</b>		<b>HM</b>	<b>BIBLE</b>	<b>78</b>
Known for its large, high quality seeds and productiveness.				
VINE—14 to 20 inches tall, spreading in growth, productive, medium green.				
PODS—4½ to 5 inches long, 3 to 4 seeds per pod, broad-flat.				
SEED—Color, entirely dull white with greenish tinge; large, 500 per pound.				
<b>BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH</b>		<b>HM</b>	<b>BIGHT</b>	<b>75</b>
Improvement over the Burpee's Bush Lima. Has thicker beans, slightly earlier, more greenish tinged seed.				
VINE—16 to 22 inches tall, uniform growth, dark glossy green, vigorous, very productive.				
PODS—4½ to 5½ inches long, 4 large and thick seeds per pod, broad-flat.				
SEED—Color, greenish white, large, 530 per pound.				
<b>DIXIE BUTTERPEA, WHITE</b>		<b>HM</b>	<b>BITUN</b>	<b>75</b>
A relatively new variety which is particularly adapted for Southern conditions. Seems to set and bear heavily even in hot weather.				
VINE—16 to 22 inches tall, vigorous, sturdy, rich dark green bush, extremely prolific.				
PODS—3½ to 4 inches long, well filled, slightly curved, broad, oval, usually 3 to 4 green tinted beans per pod.				
SEED—White, plump, small, almost round, 1,900 per pound.				
<b>FORDHOOK BUSH</b>		<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>BIEGE</b>	<b>75</b>
This lima is famed for its distinct large size and appealing flavor. In great demand by market gardeners and for shipping green and for quick freezing. Pods retain fresh green color well on market.				
VINE—16 to 20 inches tall, vigorous, heavily productive, erect, dark green.				
PODS—4 to 4½ inches long, 3 to 4 seeds per pod, usually straight, broad, plump.				
SEED—Color, white tinged with green, large plump oval, 320 per pound.				
<b>FORDHOOK 242</b>		<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>BIXET</b>	<b>75</b>
Drs. Magruder and Wester, U. S. D. A., developed this potato type lima bean for its productivity under adverse conditions. Of excellent Fordhook quality and now widely used for market, canning and quick freezing. Pods do not retain their fresh green color on the market quite as well as regular Fordhook. <i>All America Selection B. M. 1945.</i>				
VINE—16 to 20 inches tall, vigorous, somewhat spreading in growth, highly productive.				
PODS—3½ to 4 inches long, slightly curved, plump, almost as broad and thick walled as Fordhook Bush, 3 to 4 seeds per pod.				
SEED—Color, white tinged with green, large, plump, oval, slightly smaller than Fordhook, 420 per pound.				



## BEANS—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>HENDERSON BUSH</b> (Picture on Next Page)	<b>HMCF</b>	<b>BICEP</b>	<b>65</b>
Most widely used of the baby lima beans for home and market gardens, a principal canner and freezer variety because of its productiveness, high quality, hardiness, resistance to disease. Our improved strain is very valuable for its earliness and uniformity in development of green shelled beans.			
VINE—16 inches tall, vigorous, productive, erect, very uniform growth.			
PODS—3 to 3¼ inches long, dark green, broad-flat, slightly curved, 3 to 4 seeds per pod.			
SEED—Color, entirely creamy white, small flat. A fine dry shell bean, 1,200 per pound.			
<b>JACKSON WONDER</b> or <b>Calico</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>BIDET</b>	<b>68</b>
A popular bean in the South. Noted for its extreme hardiness and productivity under all conditions.			
VINE—16 to 20 inches tall, spreading, glossy dark green, highly productive.			
PODS—3 to 3½ inches long, dark green, broad-flat, somewhat curved, 3 to 4 seeds per pod.			
SEED—Color, buff field splashed with purplish black, 1,050 per pound.			
<b>SPECKLED BUTTERPEA</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>BUTON</b>	<b>75</b>
Similar to Dixie Butterpea White except for seed color and even greater hardiness and productivity under hot dry conditions. Gaining popularity rapidly in the South.			
VINE—18 inches tall, vigorous, bushy, medium dark green, prolific.			
PODS—3 inches long, ½ inch wide, thick, slightly curved, dark green.			
SEED—Small, thick, almost round, light bright red speckled with dark carmine, 1,808 per pound.			
<b>THOROGREEN, IMPROVED EARLY</b> or <b>Green Seeded Henderson</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>BRETT</b>	<b>66</b>
An improved strain of the original Green Seeded Lima, which has now been selected to a fine uniform stock. Thorogreen, Clark's Bush, and Cangreen are of similar types. Our Improved Early Thorogreen is an especially valuable variety for canners and freezers because of its productivity and quality, and the green cotyledon eliminates the white seeds which appear from overmature pods in regular Henderson at the processing stage.			
VINE—16 inches tall, vigorous, productive, similar to Henderson.			
PODS—3 inches long, 3 to 4 seeds per pod, similar to Henderson.			
SEED—Has green cotyledon, giving dry seed a green color, 1,100 per pound.			

## BEANS—Continued

Prin-  
cipal  
UsesTele-  
graph  
Code

Days



**HENDERSON BUSH**—A superbly fine uniform strain of this favorite lima bean.

**WOOD'S PROLIFIC (Yopp's Bush)**

HM

BREDE

71

Quite similar to Henderson Bush Lima, except Wood's Prolific is more vigorous, vine is a little larger, pods slightly longer, seeds larger, and somewhat longer in season.

**POLE LIMA BEANS***Phaseolus lunatus***CHALLENGER** or Fordhook Pole or Burpee's Best

HM

BOTUK

90

A pole variety of Fordhook type. Requires long season; used some in Cuba.

VINE—9 to 12 feet tall, vigorous, hardy, good climber, productive.

PODS—4½ to 5½ inches long, medium green, straight, broad and plump, 4-6 thick beans per pod.

SEED—Color, white tinged with green, large, thick, broad oval, 400 per pound.

**CHRISTMAS LIMA** or Large Speckled

HM

BOANE

90

Our introduction. A long season pole lima producing extremely large beans in the green shelled stage. Seeds are of beautifully contrasted Christmas colors. Growth and habit distinct. Now widely used in the South and many other areas including Pacific Northwest, where it has succeeded when other limas failed.

VINE—7 to 9 feet tall, abundant leaves, narrow and of dull medium green.

PODS—5 to 5½ inches long, 3 beans per pod, slightly curved, large-flat.

SEED—Color, creamy green field with slightly raised areas of dark vivid red, large-flat, 450 per pound.

**FLORIDA BUTTER**

HM

BOAST

78

Commonly grown in the South. Adapts itself to adverse seasonal conditions very readily. Used either in the green shelled or dry bean stage.

VINE—6 to 8 feet tall, glossy dark green, heavy yielder over a long period.

PODS—3 to 3¼ inches long, flat and slender, 3 seeds per pod, medium green.

SEED—Color, buff field with brownish spots and purplish eye-ring, 930 per pound.

## BEANS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>KING OF THE GARDEN or Large White</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>BOHEA</b>	<b>88</b>
Best known large seeded pole lima. Good production and climbing ability.			
VINE—7 to 9 feet tall, excellent climber, productive over long season, medium green, quite vigorous.			
PODS—5½ to 6½ inches long, 4 to 5 beans per pod, light green, flat, and slightly curved.			
SEED—Color, entirely white, large thick flat, 400 per pound.			
<b>SIEVA or Small White Lima or Carolina</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>BONNE</b>	<b>77</b>
A small-seeded pole bean comparable in many ways to the Henderson Bush Lima. Most popular pole lima in the South. Earliest of the pole limas and continues bearing until frost.			
VINE—9 to 10 feet tall, excellent climber, glossy dark green, very heavy yielder.			
PODS—3 inches long, broad, flat, medium green, 3 to 4 seeds per pod.			
SEED—Color, entirely white, small flat like Henderson, 1,200 per pound.			
<b>WILLOW LEAF</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>BOLLY</b>	<b>80</b>
A novel appearing type because of its very narrow willow-like leaves which give advantage of being more drouth and heat resistant. Otherwise similar to Sieva.			
VINE—Similar to Sieva except as noted, with long, narrow leaves.			
PODS—Similar to Sieva.			
SEED—Entirely white, similar to Sieva, 1,200 per pound.			
<b>WOOD'S IMPROVED (Yopp's Prolific)</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>BOLEP</b>	<b>80</b>
A Sieva type producing a larger pod and seed than regular Sieva Pole Lima. Productive and a fine bean for the home garden.			
VINE—8 to 9 feet tall, excellent climber, dark green foliage, and very hardy.			
PODS—3½ inches long, broad, flat, 3 to 4 seeds per pod.			
SEED—Entirely white, tendency to triangular shape, 800 per pound.			

## VEGETABLE SOYBEANS

*Soja Max*

Vegetable or edible soybeans have attained some popularity as a high protein health food either fresh, quick frozen or canned. At harvest time they remain in the high quality stage longer than other beans, thereby allowing a longer time for picking without loss of quality. The 5 minute hot water treatment of pods makes shelling much easier. It requires from 3 to 4 weeks after edible stage to reach the dry shell maturity.

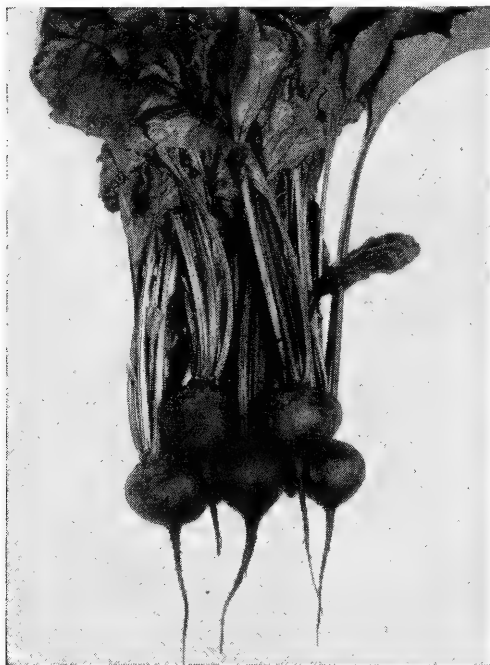
	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>BANSEI</b>	<b>HCDr</b>	<b>BEEOY</b>	<b>86</b>
An early type extensively used by commercial canners and adapted for production of ripe beans in regions of shorter seasons. Also a fine home garden variety for green shelling. Very productive, not as susceptible to shattering. Pods yellow with black tinge. Plant erect and medium height. Seed large and yellow.			

Betterave  
Rübe**BEETS**Barbabetola  
Remolacha*Beta vulgaris*

Our Keystone quality beet seed serves the most critical canning and market garden trade. In production of mother roots for our seed production, a determined effort is made to select the best plants, particularly those with beautiful deep blood red root interior.

**TABLE VARIETIES**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>BOOKY</b>	55
An excellent early beet for home and market garden, also shipping. Tops large, upright, mostly green with red veins. Roots dark red, flattened globe shaped, smooth with slender tap root; flesh purplish red, fine textured, only moderate zoning.			
<b>DETROIT DARK RED</b>	<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>BOOTS</b>	58
Widely used all purpose variety of superb quality. Important main crop sort for gardeners, shippers, canners, a good keeper. Tops short, uniform, refined, dark green becoming tinged with red. Roots attain near globe shape while still small, smooth slender tap root; flesh deep blood red with distinct zones.			
<b>DETROIT PERFECTED (Canner Strain)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>BOONE</b>	60



The leading commercial canning variety. Tops are tall permitting mechanical harvesting and are green tinged with red. Roots attain their globe shape at early stage and are smooth with slender tap root, making it desirable for canning as whole small beets or sliced or cut. Flesh deep dark red with very indistinct zoning, tender and of sweet flavor. *All American Selection Silver Medal 1934.*

**DETROIT SHORT TOP (Canner Strain)****SCF****BOOPP****58**

Highly refined and uniform short top strain of Detroit Dark Red.

**BEETS—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>EARLY BLOOD TURNIP</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>BOOZE</b>	<b>57</b>
Dependable, second early, fast growing sort, excellent for home and market garden. Tops fairly large; roots flattened globe or turnip shaped, dark red; flesh deep red with lighter red zones, tender and of sweet flavor.			
<b>EARLY WONDER</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>BORNE</b>	<b>54</b>
An outstanding early market variety used extensively by truckers, shippers, home and market gardeners. Selected from Crosby's Egyptian. Tops medium size, uniform, medium green tinged with red; roots flattened globe, uniform, small tap root; dark red with purplish red flesh, having relatively indistinct lighter red zones; fine quality and flavor.			
<b>EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>BOSKY</b>	<b>50</b>
Extremely early, frequently used for forcing or transplanting for very early market. Also used in home gardens and for shipping where extreme earliness is desired. Top medium to small, erect. Roots flat, dark red, smooth when young; flesh red with lighter zones, good quality when young.			
<b>GREEN TOP BUNCHING</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>BATON</b>	<b>54</b>
A shipping variety with medium tall satiny green tops, showing very little red. Roots dark red, flattened globe, flesh purplish red, with lighter colored zones.			
<b>STRAWBERRY CROSBY</b> or Ferry's Crosby or Vermillion	<b>M</b>	<b>BOTTO</b>	<b>55</b>
Distinct for its light brick red color; attractive on the market. Tops large and tall, medium green with red veins. Roots flattened globe or turnip shaped, smooth; outer color bright carmine red; flesh vermilion red, lighter zones.			

**SUGAR BEET***Beta vulgaris***IMPROVED WHITE SUGAR** or Klein Wanzleben **BOYAR**

A fine sugar beet which is used extensively for stock feeding. Exceptionally high in production. White, long oval root with greenish crown, flesh white.

**MANGEL***Beta vulgaris***GIANT HALF SUGAR, ROSE** **BOYCO**

A fine variety for stock feed. Roots long oval, lower portion whitish and upper or shoulder rose in color. Flesh, unusually sweet and white.

**MAMMOTH LONG RED** **BOWER**

The most important mangel for feed because of productiveness. Roots are very large, tapering, light red, about one-half growing above ground. White flesh, tinged with pinkish red.

**SLUDSTRUP** **BOPON**

High feeding value. Roots are half long, pointed oval with orange yellow skin and white flesh. Top small; root extends well out of ground, making harvest easy.



Poiree  
Beisskohl**SWISS CHARD**Bietola  
Acelga*Beta vulgaris var. Cicla*

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>COMMON GREEN or Spinach Beet or Perpetual Spinach</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>BATIR</b>	<b>55</b>
A narrow-ribbed variety used in certain Southern districts. Leaves are smooth, medium sized, of fair quality, medium dark green. Drouth resistant.			
<b>FORDHOOK GIANT</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>BOUPO</b>	<b>55</b>
A home and market garden variety of distinct and attractive crumpled dark green leaves. Large broad, fleshy white stems of fine quality.			
<b>LARGE RIBBED, FRENCH DARK GREEN or White Silver</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>BEFAR</b>	<b>55</b>
A favorite among gardeners. Leaves are large, almost smooth, appealing medium dark green, and make excellent greens; stems thick, broad and white, may be used like asparagus.			
<b>LUCULLUS</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>BOULE</b>	<b>55</b>
The most commonly grown chard. It is a fine home garden variety, and is satisfactory for market use. Stems and midribs light yellowish green; leaves light green, fleshy, crumpled, attractive; make excellent greens.			

Chou Brocoli  
Broccoli**BROCCOLI**Cavolo broccolo  
Bróculi**GREEN SPROUTING or ITALIAN TYPE***Brassica oleracea var. italica*

Broccoli is a cool season crop. Best results will be obtained if the plants are set early in the field, or seed sown directly in the field later to mature during the cooler fall weather, or, in the sub-tropics, during the winter. Efficient and satisfactory production requires a high soil fertility. Insect control is very important.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>CORNELI'S SELECT EARLY</b>	<b>MF</b>	<b>BRATZ</b>	<b>70</b>
Exceptionally fine texture for quick freezing. Early and productive. Produces large fairly compact central head followed by abundant smaller side heads. Color mostly gray green to yellowish green. Plant fairly tall and erect.			
<b>DE CICCO</b>	<b>MF</b>	<b>BRAYN</b>	<b>70</b>
An early market and freezing variety of recent introduction. The plant is tall, erect, with fairly loose central head of yellowish green, followed by a good crop of side sprouts of good texture.			
<b>EARLY</b>	<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>BRACE</b>	<b>75</b>
An outstanding variety, widely used for fresh market, shipping, quick freezing and home garden. The plant is tall, erect, with a good compact central head and numerous side heads. Flower heads or clusters are attractive gray green color. Produces over long season.			
<b>MEDIUM</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>BRAFY</b>	<b>85</b>
This strain, which is later but similar to Early green sprouting, produces compact central heads and an abundance of side heads suitable for market or quick freezing.			
<b>WALTHAM 29</b>	<b>HMF</b>	<b>BALMO</b>	<b>88</b>
A new variety developed by Dr. Robert Young of the University of Mass., Waltham Station. Noted for its uniform, dark, blue-green color and compact center head and side shoots, giving this variety a most attractive appearance; also noted for its concentration of maturity. It is a late variety, and generally recommended for direct field seeding and fall harvesting.			

Chou de Bruxelles  
Rosenkohl**BRUSSELS SPROUTS**Cavolo di Bruxelles  
Col de Bruselas*Brassica oleracea var. gemmifera***LONG ISLAND IMPROVED**

Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
HMS	BRATT	90

A fine sort for home and truck gardeners. Most commonly grown as a fall, winter, and early spring crop. The plants are dwarf and compact, usually becoming about 20 inches tall, producing solid, round, cabbage-like balls 1½ inches in diameter. These balls mature in succession from the base of the plant upward and should be harvested accordingly. To extend harvest season beyond hard freezing weather, pull entire plant and stand them together in a shed or yard where they can be covered over with straw for protection.

Chou pomme  
Kopfkohl, Kraut**CABBAGE**Cavolo Cappuccio  
Col repello*Brassica oleracea var. capitata*

For a heavy crop of fine cabbage, it is important that seed which is uniform, high yielding, and true to type be planted—Keystone Quality Seeds fulfill that need. A high soil fertility is essential to satisfactory production. Early planting and insect control also must be considered for best results.

**ALL HEAD EARLY**

Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
HMSC	CAIRN	80

A second early variety, popular as a shipper and fine for kraut.

PLANT—Medium size and compact, stem short, medium green in color.

HEADS—9 inches broad and 7 inches deep, appearing rather flattened, with rounded top, a large head for such an early variety, quite firm, white, of good texture and quality, 5 to 7 pounds.

**ALL SEASONS or Succession**

HMC	CALCY	90
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A mid-season, hardy variety, well adapted to withstand hot, dry weather. It is one of the best for kraut use and a fine keeper.

PLANT—Large, vigorous, spreading, stem medium length, medium green.

HEADS—9 inches broad and 7 inches deep, rounded at both top and bottom, giving an oblate shape, very solid and compact, white, of excellent quality, 8 to 9 pounds.

**CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD**

HMS	CALVE	73
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A popular old variety, a full week later and producing a less pointed and broader head than Early Jersey Wakefield. An over-wintering type for the South.

PLANT—Medium size, rather spreading, stem short, medium green in color.

HEADS—8 inches long and 7 inches across at the base, with a heart shape. Large for an early variety, tender, of good quality, small core, 4 pounds.

**COPENHAGEN MARKET**

HMSC	CALYX	68
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A splendid cabbage that is outstanding for shipping and general use in home and market gardens. The highest yielding early cabbage.

PLANT—Medium-sized, short-stemmed, vigorous grower, medium green; leaves short, standing well away from the head.

HEADS—6½ to 7 inches in diameter, round, white, crisp, tender, solid, of good quality and uniformity, very attractive, 4½ to 5 pounds.

**CABBAGE—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>KEYSTONE COPENHAGEN MARKET, EXTRA SELECT</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>CALLS</b>	<b>66</b>

An improved and highly refined strain of Copenhagen Market.



**KEYSTONE COPENHAGEN MARKET, EXTRA SELECT**—Outstanding for its uniformity and compactness.

<b>CORNELI'S LATE FLAT DUTCH, Y. R.</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>CAMEL</b>	<b>105</b>
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An excellent yellows resistant strain of large, main-crop cabbage that is preferred for the late crop by market gardeners, shippers, and home gardeners alike. Excellent keeper.

**PLANT**—Large, spreading, stem medium short, bluish medium green color.

**HEADS**—12 inches broad and 7 inches deep, flattened on top, firm, white, and of good quality, up to 12 pounds.

<b>DANISH BALL HEAD, SHORT STEM</b>	<b>MSC</b>	<b>CAROL</b>	<b>105</b>
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Fine all-purpose late variety for market, shipping, kraut, or storage.

**PLANT**—Medium to large, short stem, leaves medium and rather upright, medium to dark green with coating of grayish bloom.

**HEADS**—7½ inches broad and 6½ inches deep, very hard, white interior, crisp, tender, of fine flavor and quality, 6 to 7 pounds.

**CABBAGE—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>KEYSTONE DANISH ROUNDHEAD, SHORT STEM</b>	<b>MSC</b>	<b>CARRS</b>	<b>100</b>
This strain is particularly successful as a late variety for the southern shipper to put on the market in the North during the winter months. It is famous for its production of uniform heads "as hard as a bullet," which can be packed in crates for marketing at a premium price.			
PLANT—Medium large size, short stem, rather erect and compact, very hardy and sure header.			
HEADS—7 inches broad and 6½ inches deep, very hard, white interior, crisp, tender, of fine flavor and quality, about 6½ pounds.			
<b>EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>CANDY</b>	<b>63</b>
The earliest and surest heading pointed head variety. Produces well for early home and market gardeners as well as for shipping.			
PLANT—Small, compact, somewhat erect, short-stemmed, medium green.			
HEADS—7 inches long and 5 inches in diameter at the base, conical in shape, firmly developed; interior white, crisp, tender, and especially fine flavored, 2 to 3 pounds.			
<b>EARLY ROUND DUTCH or Ferry's Round Dutch</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>CADUM</b>	<b>71</b>
Desirable for market garden and shipping because of its uniformity, earliness, hardiness, and general attractiveness.			
PLANT—Small, short stemmed, compact, medium dark green.			
HEADS—7 inches in diameter, 6½ inches deep, almost round, vigorous, solid, of good quality, about 5 pounds.			
<b>GLOBE, Y. R.</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>COMOD</b>	<b>82</b>
A yellows resistant strain of Glory of Enkhuizen of similar type and usage. A fine cabbage for early kraut, gaining for other uses.			
PLANT—Large, spreading, vigorous, medium green, uniform.			
HEADS—9 inches in diameter, deep round, large, solid, fine quality, about 7 pounds.			
<b>GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>CANOE</b>	<b>80</b>
A sure cropper, regarded as a standard medium early market and kraut variety. Well adapted for kraut purposes.			
PLANT—Large, spreading, vigorous, medium green.			
HEADS—Large, 9 inches in diameter, round, solid, heavy, a very fine quality head, weight about 7 pounds.			
<b>GOLDEN ACRE</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>CANON</b>	<b>64</b>
An extra early strain of the Copenhagen type. A very uniform maturing and attractive sort which makes an excellent home, market, or shipping variety.			
PLANT—Rather small, short stem, short leaves, good variety for close planting, light green, erect growth habit.			
HEADS—Round, small, 6 to 6½ inches in diameter, solid; interior white, crisp, tender, of excellent quality, 3 to 4 pounds.			
<b>KEYSTONE GOLDEN ACRE, EXTRA SELECT</b> (Picture on Next Page)	<b>MS</b>	<b>CANNY</b>	<b>62</b>
A superbly uniform strain of Golden Acre.			
<b>JERSEY QUEEN (Yellows Resistant)</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>COMIR</b>	<b>70</b>
An early pointed variety selected from Jersey Wakefield for resistance to yellows. About a week later, has slightly smaller head and more bluish color than Jersey. Desirable for planting on yellows infested soils.			
PLANT—Small, erect, compact, uniform, and hardy.			
HEADS—6½ inches long and 4½ inches in diameter, typical conical shape, 2 to 3 pounds.			



**KEYSTONE GOLDEN ACRE, EXTRA SELECT**—Beautifully uniform, extremely early.

**CABBAGE—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>MARION MARKET, Y. R.</b>	<b>MSC</b>	<b>CRACK</b>	<b>78</b>
<p>A selection from Copenhagen Market, but larger and later in maturity; quite resistant to yellows, a good early kraut variety especially on wilt infected soil. Not as uniform as regular Copenhagen. Used also for market and shipping.</p> <p><b>PLANT</b>—Large, vigorous, medium green.</p> <p><b>HEADS</b>—7 inches in diameter, globular in shape, rather prominent, fair in uniformity, and of good quality, weight about 6 pounds.</p>			
<b>PERFECTION LATE DRUMHEAD SAVOY</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>CAPON</b>	<b>90</b>
<p>Most popular of the Savoy or crinkled-leaved sorts. Medium late in season and produces heads that are excellent for general use. It is a fine keeper.</p> <p><b>PLANT</b>—Vigorous, medium to large sized, will stand close planting, heavily savoyed, rich dark green.</p> <p><b>HEADS</b>—Flattened round, 8 inches in diameter, uniform in development, attractive, solid, of particularly fine quality, 6 pounds.</p>			
<b>PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH or Late St. Louis Market</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>CARET</b>	<b>105</b>
<p>Popular late, flat-headed type. Excellent all-purpose variety, known for being exceedingly hardy and dependable.</p> <p><b>PLANT</b>—Large, vigorous, short stem, dark green with bluish cast.</p> <p><b>HEADS</b>—12 inches broad, 7 inches deep, tops flattened, firm, crisp, tender, and of very good quality, up to 12 pounds.</p>			
<b>RACINE MARKET (Yellows Resistant)</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>COREL</b>	<b>68</b>
<p>A truly uniform variety of the early Copenhagen Market type, highly resistant to yellows.</p> <p><b>PLANT</b>—Medium-sized, short stem, medium green, somewhat erect growth.</p> <p><b>HEADS</b>—6½ to 7 inches in diameter, round, solid, of good quality, 4 to 5 pounds.</p>			



# CABBAGE—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>RED ROCK, MEDIUM EARLY</b> or Red Dutch or Red Danish	<b>HMS</b>	<b>CAUPO</b>	<b>95</b>
Our strain of this popular variety is the much desired medium-sized, solid, dark red, globe shaped type, of exceptional uniformity. A splendid market and shipping sort.			
PLANT—Medium large, spreading, fairly smooth leaves, purplish red.			
HEADS—6 to 7 inches in diameter, attractive red color, round, solid, about 5 pounds.			
<b>KEYSTONE RED ROCK, Medium Early</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>CAUSE</b>	<b>95</b>
A fine uniform stock of this popular strain; widely used by the critical market and shipping trade.			
<b>RESISTANT DETROIT (Yellows Resistant)</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>COMET</b>	<b>64</b>
Similar to Golden Acre except larger head. It is very uniform, has earliness and is desirable for planting on yellows infested soils.			
PLANT—Medium small, suitable for close planting, medium light green.			
HEADS—6 to 6½ inches, round, solid, interior white and of good quality, 4 to 5 pounds.			
<b>STEIN'S FLAT DUTCH</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>CASTE</b>	<b>90</b>
Hardy market and shipping variety, similar to Premium Late Flat Dutch, but not as large nor as late. In demand in southern states for fall planting.			
PLANT—Medium-sized, compact, vigorous, medium short-stemmed, and medium green.			
HEADS—Up to 10 inches broad and 6½ inches deep, flattened, 5 to 6 pounds.			
<b>WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS (Yellows Resistant)</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>COWLY</b>	<b>90</b>
Similar to the standard All Seasons variety. A special selection for yellows resistance from the original All Seasons. Highly desirable in yellows infested localities, as it is very productive and has a well-formed head, excellent kraut quality.			
PLANT—Large, vigorous, medium green, typically of some variation.			
HEADS—10 inches broad and 8 inches deep, rounded oblate shape, very solid and compact, of fine quality, about 9 pounds.			
<b>WISCONSIN BALLHEAD (Yellows Resistant)</b>	<b>MSC</b>	<b>CAPIN</b>	<b>100</b>
An improved strain over the Wisconsin Hollander in that it is slightly earlier and has a more uniform, smooth head. Short stemmed and forms a hard round, slightly smaller head, 6 pounds.			
<b>WISCONSIN HOLLANDER No. 8 (Yellows Resistant)</b>	<b>MSC</b>	<b>CARGO</b>	<b>105</b>
A popular late variety for yellows infested soil. It is of the Danish Ball Head type and yields fine heads that are excellent for storage or kraut making.			
PLANT—Medium large, robust, hardy, medium dark green color, medium length stem.			
HEADS—7 to 8 inches in diameter, flattened globe shape, firm, 8 to 9 pounds			

**CHINESE CABBAGE** (Pe Tsai)*Brassica Pekinensis*

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>CHIHILI</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CAHUT</b>	<b>70</b>

One of the most popular sorts of Chinese Cabbage. It is early in season and dependable. A distinct, long, straight, pointed type head, reaching a length of 18 inches and 3½ inches in diameter at the base. At the edible stage, it is very firm, well balanced, crisp, tender, and of fine sweet flavor.

<b>MICHIHLI</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>CARIR</b>	<b>70</b>
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A uniform strain of the Chihili type, a little longer standing.

<b>WONG BOK</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CAHAL</b>	<b>75</b>
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A short, blocky, solid, sure-heading variety, good for market or home use. The head reaches a height of around 10 inches, forming a short, broad, thick specimen. The light green outer leaves are tightly folded, blanching the inner part into a solid, crisp, tender, white head of decidedly fine quality.

**CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON***Cucumis melo*

For maximum production, cantaloupes and muskmelons require a warm, well-drained soil. A sandy loam is preferable although heavier types often give good results. At least a medium fertility and an adequate supply of organic matter and moisture are desired. For proper keeping quality in handling and marketing, fruit should be picked in the forenoon before they are warmed by the sun. Insect and disease control are important factors in profitable production.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>BANANA</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>MAMMA</b>	<b>96</b>

A long, tapering banana shaped melon. Popular old fashioned sort, a vigorous grower. Learn the art of picking at just the right time.

FRUIT—16 inches long and 4½ inches in diameter, tapering at both ends, smooth light yellow skin when matured, fair flavor, pink flesh.

<b>HACKENSACK, EXTRA EARLY</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>MEDIC</b>	<b>82</b>
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A popular extra early green-fleshed muskmelon. Although not a good shipper, its earliness makes it useful in home or market gardens. Hardy and highly productive.

FRUIT—5 inches deep and 7 inches in diameter, appearing round with flattened ends, distinct ribbing, coarse netting, flesh fairly sweet.

<b>HACKENSACK, LARGE</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>MACLE</b>	<b>88</b>
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A flat type muskmelon, extra large, prominently ribbed, netted, used mostly in home gardens and for local markets.

FRUIT—6½ inches long and 9½ inches in diameter, or flattened, thick green flesh, unusually juicy, sweet with spicy flavor.

<b>HALES BEST, JUMBO STRAIN</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>MABON</b>	<b>85</b>
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Much larger than the original H. B. and more elongated. The large size, earliness, attractive appearance and fine eating quality makes it desirable for trucking and roadside markets.

FRUIT—7½ inches long, 6 inches in diameter, oval, slightly ribbed and well netted. Deep salmon color flesh, thick flesh wall, excellently flavored.

CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>HALES BEST No. 36</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>MALEN</b>	<b>83</b>
Popular and leading cantaloupe with shippers, truckers and market growers. It is highly refined, extremely early and uniform. Flavor superior to some Imperial shipping strains.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —5¾ inches long, 5¼ inches in diameter, or slightly oval. Remarkably uniform and fine for crate packing, entirely heavily netted, indistinct or no sutures. Small seed cavity and deep salmon color flesh of excellent quality and sweet spicy flavor.			



HALES BEST No. 36—The leading market cantaloupe and a good shipper. Fine flavor.

<b>HALES BEST No. 936</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>MAOER</b>	<b>87</b>
A selected strain of H. B. for those who want a little larger melon than No. 36. Widely used by truckers, market gardeners, and roadside markets.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —6½ inches long, 5¾ inches in diameter, heavily netted with indistinct sutures; deep salmon color, thick flesh of rich spicy flavor and fine quality.			
<b>HEARTS OF GOLD or Hoodoo</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>MANIS</b>	<b>92</b>
A mid-season cantaloupe to follow the early varieties. It is popular among gardeners and truckers.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —6 inches long, 5½ inches in diameter, or almost round; well netted except in the grooves between ribs, greenish rind, very small seed cavity; flesh extremely thick, firm, of good quality, distinct sweet, spicy flavor, deep golden orange.			
<b>HONEY DEW</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>MACRO</b>	<b>112</b>
This distinct melon is believed to have its origin in Africa. It requires a long season, but, once matured, it makes an excellent shipper or may be stored and kept in a fine edible condition for some time. This green-fleshed type is superior to the golden-fleshed one.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —8 inches long and 7 inches in diameter, or large globe shaped, smooth hard greenish white rind ripening to cream color; flesh light green and exceptionally juicy with a sweetness entirely different from other melons.			

## CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>HONEY ROCK or Sugar Rock</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>MOANA</b>	<b>82</b>
This early variety of outstanding quality is popular with truckers in Northern areas. <i>All America Selection G. M. 1933.</i>			
<b>FRUIT</b> —6 inches long, 5½ inches in diameter, or almost round; gray-green skin with coarse netting; rind strong; flesh thick, juicy; deep salmon color, of sweet, musky flavor.			
<b>IMPERIAL No. 45 (Powdery Mildew Resistant)</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MAPIR</b>	<b>88</b>
Developed by Dr. Ivan C. Jagger and his associates of the U. S. D. A. Resistant to certain forms of Powdery Mildew and is valuable where this fungus damages melon crops. Can be picked at "full slip" ripened stage and be shipped long distances. Flavor only fair.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Mostly oval, 6½ inches long, 5½ inches diameter, some round to slightly flattened; heavily netted with distinct slight ribbing and sutures. Few days later than regular H. B. Not quite as sweet but of satisfactory flavor and excellent shipping and holding quality; with deep salmon flesh.			
<b>IROQUOIS</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>MANUK</b>	<b>87</b>
Dr. H. M. Munger, Cornell University, developed this fine variety of Bender type for wilt resistance and excellent eating quality. Its larger size, heavy production, and exceptionally high quality make it well adapted to roadside marketing.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —7 inches long, 6 inches in diameter, short oval, grayish green skin with coarse medium netting; hard, green rind; flesh thick, deep salmon color, sweet, musky flavor.			
<b>KEYSTONE WINNER (H. B. Type)</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>MAWIN</b>	<b>80</b>
Market and shipping cantaloupe of the Hales Best group. Its earliness, productiveness, and edible qualities are unexcelled.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —5½ inches long, 5¼ inches in diameter, or short oval, no ribbing; netting variable and more widely spaced than some H. B. Flesh rich, sparkling, deep salmon-orange color; thick, fine grained, of delicious sweet spicy flavor. Seed cavity very small.			
<b>OSAGE or Miller's Cream</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>MANLY</b>	<b>92</b>
Splendid muskmelon for home and market garden. Large salmon-fleshed type in the mid-season class.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —7 inches long, 6½ inches in diameter, almost round, rind is not hard or flesh firm enough to be a good shipper; dark green skin that shows trace of yellowing at ripening stage, slightly netted and ribbed; flesh very thick, juicy, distinct, sweet spicy flavor, and deep orange-salmon color.			
<b>PRIDE OF WISCONSIN or Queen of Colorado</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>METER</b>	<b>85</b>
A fine variety popular for market gardening and shipping. It has the tough rind and thick, firm flesh with deliciously sweet flavor that are highly desired. <i>All America Selection H. M. 1939.</i>			
<b>FRUIT</b> —6 inches long and 5½ inches in diameter, or nearly round; hard grayish green rind; coarsely netted; flesh thick, juicy, very sweet flavored, and deep salmon color. Does not develop growth cracks easily.			

# CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>ROCKY FORD</b> or <b>Netted Gem</b> or <b>Eden Gem</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>MAJOR</b>	<b>88</b>
The world-famous cantaloupe that has served as foundation stock for our finest melons of today and is regarded by consumers as having the finest flavor and quality. Principally used now for home and market gardens.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —5½ inches long and 5 inches in diameter, or nearly round, indistinct ribs, very heavily covered with a hard netting, uniform size, thick green flesh with a sweet spicy flavor and aroma.			
<b>TEXAS RESISTANT No. 1</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MANRU</b>	<b>85</b>
Developed at the Winter Haven substation of the Texas Agr. Expt. Sta. for resistance to downy mildew and aphids. The vigorous, productive, stout vine with dense foliage protects fruits from sunscald.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —5½ inches long, 5 inches in diameter; moderately netted and only fair uniformity. Firm rich salmon colored flesh with sweet and spicy flavor.			
<b>TIP TOP</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>MANSE</b>	<b>90</b>
Unexcelled for home and market garden use. It is an attractive, fine quality melon. Similar to the variety Irondequoit.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —7½ inches long and 7 inches in diameter, or large round to oval, gray-green turning yellowish, slightly netted, distinct ribbing; flesh thick, fine textured; distinctly sweet and rich flavor, deep salmon color.			

## CANTALOUPE SEED, CROWN SET

Sold only in 1-pound tin cans, 24 per case.

In order to supply our customers with a Stock Seed grade of cantaloupe seed, we carry a separate and special line. This high-grade seed is secured only from the first or crown set fruits. These 1-pound cans are convenient, attractive, and give added assurance of the fine quality symbolic of Keystone seeds, and they protect the seed from vermin, insects and weather. (See Page 128.)

Refer to the preceding varietal descriptions for complete information as to character and uses of the below listed Crown Set seeds.



**HALES BEST, JUMBO, CROWN SET**

**HALES BEST, IMPROVED No. 36, CROWN SET**

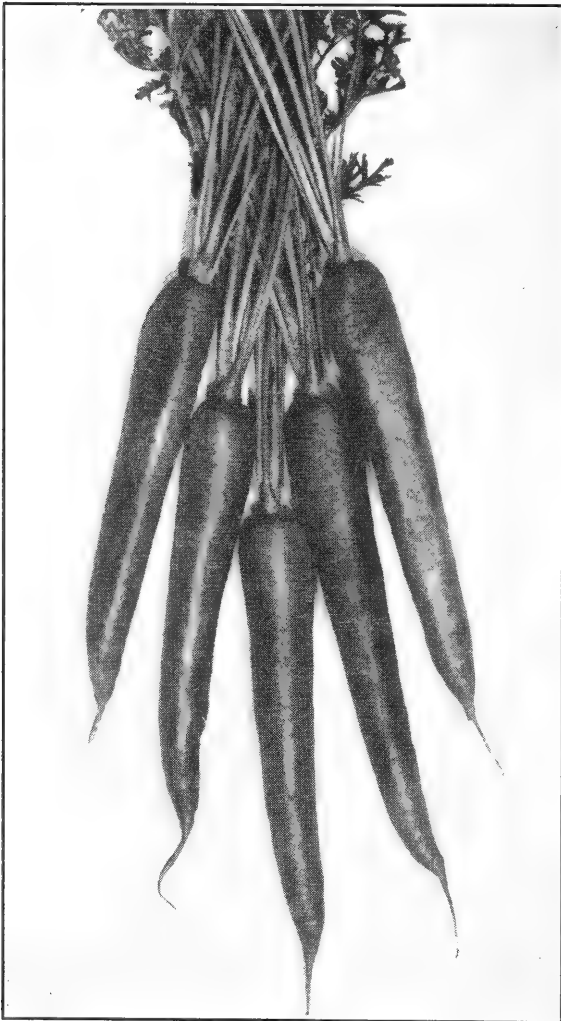
**HALES BEST No. 936, CROWN SET**

**IMPERIAL No. 45 (Powdery Mildew Res.), CROWN SET**

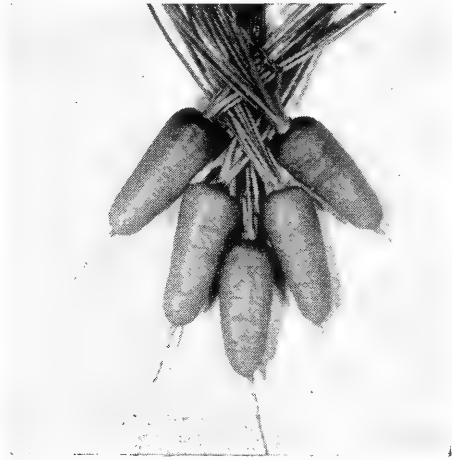
Carotte      **CARROT**      Carota  
Carotten, Möhren      Zanahoria  
*Daucus carota var. sativa*

Keystone quality carrot seed is a result of our steadfast program of plant selections for high interior color through examination of each individual root plus strong top. Market growers, shippers, and canners look to our seed as a source of this vegetable which is high in carotene content.

This crop will give best performance when planted on a rather fertile, deeply plowed soil. A continuous fast growth of the individual plants is important. A sandy loam soil with adequate moisture and organic matter, when plowed deeply, offers a good start for profitable carrot production.



**IMPERATOR**



**CHANTENAY RED CORE**



**TOUCHON**



**CARROTS—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>CHANTENAY</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>CABAL</b>	<b>70</b>
The most dependable and popular carrot. Excellent early market bunching sort and widely used for winter storage and home gardens.			
ROOTS—5 to 5½ inches long, 2¼ inches in diameter at the shoulders, slightly tapered, stump-rooted, very smooth and uniform shaped, deep orange color. Its shape adapts it to growing and harvesting on fairly heavy soils.			
<b>CHANTENAY LONG TYPE</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>CARPU</b>	<b>72</b>
As the name implies, this is truly a long Chantenay type carrot now used extensively for the production of "bushel" carrots for dicing or processing. Also valuable for market and home gardens.			
ROOTS—7 to 7½ inches long, 1½ inches in diameter, slightly tapered, smooth, stump-rooted, small tap root, red-orange color, indistinct core, tender, of high quality and excellent flavor.			
<b>CHANTENAY RED CORE</b> (Picture on Page 38)	<b>MC</b>	<b>CARRO</b>	<b>70</b>
A superior strain of Chantenay, more desirable for canners, soup manufacturers and quick freezers, principally because of its indistinct reddish orange core, finer texture, and superb quality. Similar in size and shape to regular Chantenay. The blocky shape permits growing on many types of soil, and assures a high percentage of perfect dices in the cutting and processing.			
<b>DANVERS HALF LONG</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CABOT</b>	<b>75</b>
A leading main crop or storage variety. Also extensively used for bunching and home garden.			
ROOTS—6½ to 7 inches long, 2 inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapering to a blunt end, with a small, slender tap root. A smooth, uniform developing type, bright orange, tender, crisp, of high quality and flavor.			
<b>DANVERS RED CORE</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CABSE</b>	<b>75</b>
An improved and refined slightly longer Danvers with indistinct red core; especially desirable for home and market gardeners.			
ROOTS—7 to 7½ inches long, 1¾ inches in diameter at shoulder, tapers to blunt end with small slender tap root. Has tender deep rich orange flesh and core.			
<b>IMPERATOR</b> (Picture on Page 38)	<b>MS</b>	<b>CARTE</b>	<b>77</b>
An unusually fine variety of high quality that has become the principal bunching variety for production in southern and western areas for year around shipment to market. Also important now for market garden use where soil is deep and loose. <i>All America Selection S. M. 1933.</i>			
ROOTS—8 inches long, slightly rounded shoulders, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, slightly tapered to a blunt pointed tip, smooth, rich orange colored flesh and core, crisp, and of fine sweet flavor.			
<b>IMPERATOR LONG TYPE</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>CHAMP</b>	<b>77</b>
Similar to Imperator, but longer and more pointed. Requires deep soil preparation. A fine uniform strain and important as a shipper. Roots up to 10 inches long.			

**CARROTS—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>IMPERIDA</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>CAYCY</b>	<b>95</b>
<p>A new shipping type carrot developed by DeLance F. Franklin at the University of Idaho Branch Experiment Station, Parma, Idaho, from chance cross of Emperor X Chantenay Red Core. Tops are definitely shorter than with Emperor, which should be advantageous in shipping and marketing as bunched carrots. Although requiring 95 days to reach maturity in Idaho, it does not seem to be later than Emperor which, under most favorable conditions, may be marketed in 77 days.</p> <p>ROOTS—Similar to Emperor, level crown, square shouldered, about 1½ inches in diameter, about 8 inches long; flesh mild, sweet flavor, good texture, orange color.</p>			
<b>LONG ORANGE or St. Valery</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>CACHE</b>	<b>86</b>
<p>A standard variety adapted to loose soil; a tremendous yielder. Extensively used for stock feed and also very good as a table sort; stores well.</p> <p>ROOTS—11 to 12 inches long, 2¾ inches in diameter, tapered to a point, very deep orange color, lighter core.</p>			
<b>NANTES</b>	<b>HMF</b>	<b>CADDY</b>	<b>68</b>
<p>We grow the Improved or Touchon strain. See Touchon.</p>			
<b>OXHEART or Guerande</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>CADET</b>	<b>74</b>
<p>A short thick variety, satisfactory for growing on a heavy type soil where long varieties do not develop properly. Being a short, chunky type, it is easily harvested. Keeps well, sometimes used for stock feed.</p> <p>ROOTS—4 to 5 inches long, attains massive thickness, chunky, blunt-ended, with small tap root, bright orange in color, coarse, fair flavor in immature stage.</p>			
<b>TOUCHON or Improved Nantes or Corneli's Coreless or Tampa Market (Picture on Page 38)</b>	<b>HMCF</b>	<b>CADON</b>	<b>70</b>
<p>A highly refined carrot of Nantes type. A very fine carrot for canning and freezing, as well as for the home and market gardeners. Replacing the older Nantes strains; tops are stronger.</p> <p>ROOTS—6½ to 7 inches long, 1½ inches thick at shoulder which is frequently exposed, nearly cylindrical, stump-rooted; unusually high quality, smooth fine grained, sweet, tender, bright orange flesh and indistinct core.</p>			
<b>YELLOW BELGIAN</b>		<b>CARRP</b>	<b>82</b>
<p>One of the best stock carrots. Very heavy yielder. Roots frequently up to 12 inches long, 3½ inches in diameter; tapers to a point; grows partly above ground, underground portion light yellow in color.</p>			

Chou-fleur  
Blumenkohl

CAULIFLOWER

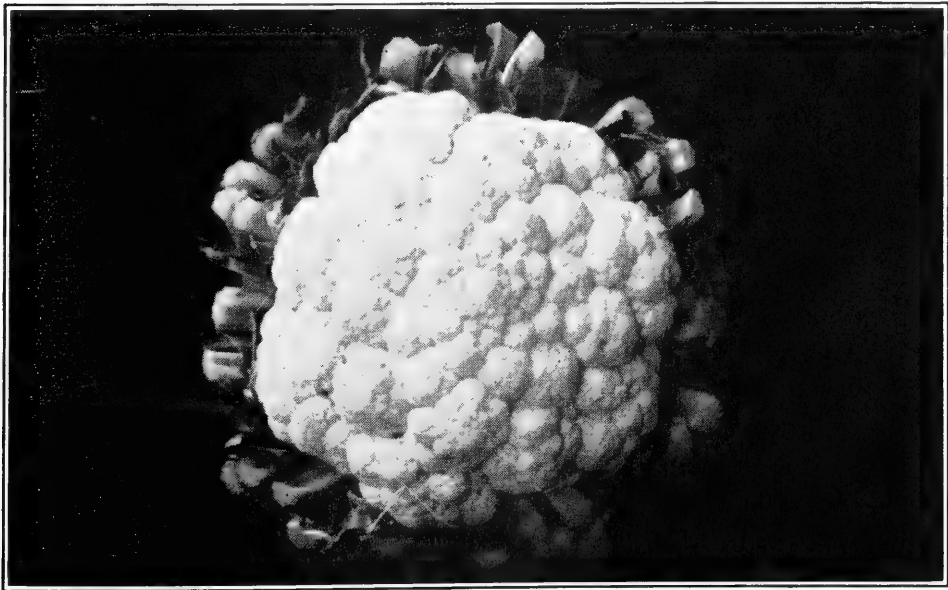
Cavolflore  
Coliflor

*Brassica oleracea var. botrytis*

This crop thrives best under cool weather conditions. Best production will be obtained with high soil fertility. Timely liberal applications of commercial fertilizer will usually pay dividends. Plants should be kept growing rapidly; stunting may result in very small heads, riciness or leaflets in the curd. In addition, seed must be critically chosen for sowing. We recommend Keystone cauliflower seed with their fine inherent characteristics as to uniformity, productivity, quality, good looks, and trueness to type.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>EARLY SNOWBALL</b> or Catskill or Dwarf Erfurt	<b>MSCF</b>	<b>COACH</b>	<b>54</b>
Splendid early market, dependable heading type. Unsurpassed for use as a forcing variety. Its remarkable productiveness and beautiful, uniform heads justify its wide use.			
PLANT—Dwarf, compact, upright, quick growing, true short-leaved type.			
HEADS—6 to 7 inches across; weighs around 1¾ pounds; compact, solid, free of defects, uniform, snowy white; of excellent quality and flavor.			

<b>SNOWDRIFT</b> or White Mountain	<b>MSF</b>	<b>COTTY</b>	<b>56</b>
An early shipping and market type acclaimed for its productiveness and general superiority of vigor and hardiness over the old Snowball types. One of the surest headers known. Sold under a number of colloquial names.			
PLANT—Slightly larger than Snowball, compact, upright, self-protecting leaves cover curd during early heading stage, a definite advantage, although tying or breaking of leaves still necessary for bleaching.			
HEADS—Slightly larger than Snowball, remarkably free of leafy and ricey heads, snow white, solid, compact, very attractive.			



**SNOWDRIFT—Self-protecting type — a sure header.**

# CAULIFLOWER—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>SUPER SNOWBALL</b>	<b>MSF</b>	<b>COTAR</b>	<b>55</b>

An early main-crop variety that is so named because of its uniform production of beautiful heads maturing almost simultaneously. One of the most profitable sorts for gardeners and shippers. Also desirable because of the curled formation of its leaves over the head.

**PLANT**—Dwarf, compact, upright, robust; inner leaves curl over head, while outer leaves curve outward at tip.

**HEADS**—6½ to 7½ inches across, deep, solid, compact, free of defects, uniform, snowy white, of superb quality and flavor.

Céleri-rave **CELERIC** Sedano-rapa  
Knoll-Sellerie Apio-nabo  
*Apium graveolens var. rapaceum*

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>ERFURT</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CHALK</b>	<b>120</b>

A fine vegetable for flavoring in salads, soups, stews, etc. A large, turnip-like root formed under the ground comprises the edible portion of the plant. The hollow dark green stems above ground are not good for eating fresh but may be used in cooking for flavoring. The roots may be stored into the winter months.

Céleri **CELERY** Sedano  
Sellerie Apio  
*Apium graveolens var. dulce*

**Premature Seeding of Celery:**—Losses from fields shooting to seed before they are ready for market have become a hazard to the celery grower. This trouble may be reduced somewhat by careful regulation of temperature when the plants are being grown in the hotbed or greenhouse. Keep the temperature around 65 to 70° F.

When it comes time to harden the plants for transplanting, do this by withholding the water until plants show signs of wilting, and not by exposing the plants to low temperatures.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>EVERGLADES PASCAL</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>CHEPO</b>	<b>130</b>

This blocky, nutty-flavored, green variety develops fuller and longer heart than is typical for the Utah Pascal type of green celery. Its many stalks make for fine bleached appearance of inner petioles and heart. Splendid for winter and spring crops in Florida.

**PLANT**—Large, vigorous, compact, sturdy, medium dark green.

**STALK**—Long and broad, smoothly rounded; thick, meaty, crisp and brittle; of excellent table quality, even without blanching.

<b>GIANT PASCAL</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CARED</b>	<b>140</b>
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Finest quality when earth bleached, delicious flavor. Essentially a winter variety, requiring earth bleaching.

**PLANT**—2 feet tall, large, dark green foliage, stocky, forms a large heart which may be blanched to a beautiful creamy white by trenching.

**STALK**—Long, thick-fleshed, solid, fibrous, green and strong flavored until bleached, then crisp, tender, of superb quality, with a fine, aromatic, sweet, nutty flavor.

**GOLDEN PLUME, TALL**—Suggest Keystone 47



CELERY—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING (Dwarf)</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CHAFE</b>	<b>100</b>
Our strain, selected from French Stock of the true dwarf type, is unexcelled. A very desirable early celery, still the most popular variety for general home and market gardens.			
PLANT—Medium height, erect and compact, blanches easily to a beautiful creamy white stalk and golden yellow foliage.			
STALK—Medium long, thick, and of fine nutty flavor.			

KEYSTONE No. 47

MS      CHAKO      105



A fine compact celery with tall, broad, thick stalks and full well-blanced hearts. Its compactness and exceptional uniformity make it easily adaptable to attractive pack. Shows high resistance to bolting and is well suited to upland soils and mid-winter muck land crops in Florida.

PLANT—24 to 26 inches tall, erect and compact, vigorous, easily blanced to a beautiful golden yellow.

STALK—Long, thick, meaty, sturdy, of attractive creamy white color and fine quality.

SUMMER PASCAL (Waltham Strain)

MS      CAPRA      120

This is an early Pascal celery of excellent eating quality, maturing after the yellow and before other green varieties. It is proving popular in the New England states as well as in New York and Florida.

PLANT—Medium tall, sturdy, vigorous and compact.

STALK—Long, thick, crisp, solid, stringless.

**CELERY—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>SUPREME GOLDEN</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>CAZON</b>	<b>95</b>

A fine shipping variety which is an improvement over Golden Self Blanching for its greater height and earliness.

**PLANT**—23 to 26 inches or medium tall, erect and compact, with exceptionally full heart.

**STALK**—8 to 10 inches to joint or long, broad and somewhat thick.

<b>UTAH PASCAL (Utah No. 15)</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>CAPPY</b>	<b>130</b>
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Rather late in maturity, but about 10 days earlier than Giant Pascal. Of the green types, one of the most popular on the market today and justly so for its superb flavor and quality. Excellent for fall use.

**PLANT**—Medium large, sturdy, erect and compact; blanches nicely but generally used without artificial blanching.

**STALK**—Thick, solid, crisp, tender, of excellent quality and flavor.

*Chicorée sauvage*  
*Cichorienwurz*

**CHICORY**

*Cicoria*  
*Achicoria*

*Chicorium intybus*

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>WITLOOF or French Endive</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>EVENT</b>	

One of the finest salad vegetables. The popular type grown by home and market gardeners and shippers. The long, compact, head-like cluster of well-blanching leaves is formed from parsnip-shaped transplanted roots. Usually the roots are placed in forcing beds, where regulated conditions produce distinctly flavored, well-blanching heads.

*Chou*  
*Junge-Kohl*

**COLLARDS**

*Cavolo Verzatte*  
*Especie de Berza*

*Brassica oleracea var. acephala*

The collard is a non-heading member of the cabbage family. A popular "green" in the South where it is usually planted in the summer and used throughout the fall and winter. Whole young plants may be cut and used or the tender rosette leaves at the top stripped off and cooked. The flavor of the foliage is believed to be improved by frost.

<b>CABBAGE</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CHRS</b>	<b>90</b>
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Compact plant, sometimes displays tendency to form loose head, but like other collards is useful for the leaves, harvested as needed for "greens" during the winter in the South.

<b>GEORGIA or Southern or Creole</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CHARM</b>	<b>80</b>
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A most hardy sort to withstand severe weather conditions. It is a non-heading type of the cabbage family, which forms a rosette or loose cluster of tender leaves at the top of a large plant from 2 to 3 feet in height. A splendid sort for greens. Generally grown in the South and adapted to conditions where cabbage will not grow.

<b>LOUISIANA SWEET</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CHAPO</b>	<b>85</b>
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A recent introduction by Dr. Julian C. Miller of the University of Louisiana. Improved over the old Georgia Collard as it has larger leaf area and less stem along with an appealing color and thick, tender leaves.

<b>VATES</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>COLAY</b>	<b>90</b>
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Similar to Georgia Collards in shape and habit of growth, but has an emerald green color instead of the usual bluish green of Georgia Collards; also the leaves have a glossy or oily appearance instead of the usual "bloom".





Mache  
Feldsalat

CORN SALAD

Dolcetta  
Canonigos

Valerianella olitoria

LARGE LEAVED

Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
H	CLAMP	60

Sometimes called Lamb's lettuce. An extremely hardy type plant that forms rosettes of tender leaves which are used as a substitute for lettuce and mixing with salads. Leaves are large, rounded, and thick, of a gray-green color.

Mais  
Mais

SWEET CORN

Mais  
Maiz

Zea Mays var. rugosa

Sweet Corn seed of today is the result of the most highly developed and controlled breeding process in the garden seed industry. We refer specifically to the Hybrids now available which are made to fit particular conditions and requirements, whether it be for canning, freezing, shipping, local marketing or home use.

After years of inbreeding by the tedious task of hand pollination, pure inbred lines are developed then to be combined by cross pollination to produce the Hybrids. Our breeding operations are designed to develop, maintain, and supply the best Hybrids for our customers' requirements.

The performance of adapted Hybrids in comparison to open pollinated varieties is astonishing. The vigor, disease resistance, uniformity of maturity, resistance to lodging, quality, and productivity is truly outstanding and justifies their widespread use and increasing popularity.

The number of days shown to reach the edible stage represents an average over a period of years at our Keystone Valley Farm trial grounds and may be expected to vary in different sections of the country and with different seasons. It is valuable for comparison chiefly.

While sweet corn is a warm season crop, it is desirable to have the harvest season come during a period of cool temperatures, since quality is retained longer under these conditions. Shallow cultivation is practiced for weed control since many of the roots of corn plants are near the ground surface. Seed treatment is an added insurance for successful production.

HYBRID VARIETIES

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
BIG MO (Y)	HM	CIGMQ	82

Ears very large, of good quality, borne on tall vigorous dark green stalks. Withstands adverse growing conditions. *All America Selections H. M. 1951.*

STALKS—7½ feet tall, uniform, very few tillers, sturdy, very vigorous, bears ears 33 inches above the ground.

EARS —8½ inches long by 2⅛ inches in diameter, 16 to 20 rowed, slightly tapered at tip.

KERNEL—Attractive, bright yellow, deep, of medium width, tender, of good quality. Seed, yellow, wrinkled.

CARMELCROSS (Y)	HMC	CHOYO	73
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A well known second-early hybrid, developed at the Connecticut Experiment Station. Fits in between Corneli's Gold Rush and Golden Cross Bantam hybrids to give a continuous supply. Suitable for canning in districts of shorter seasons.

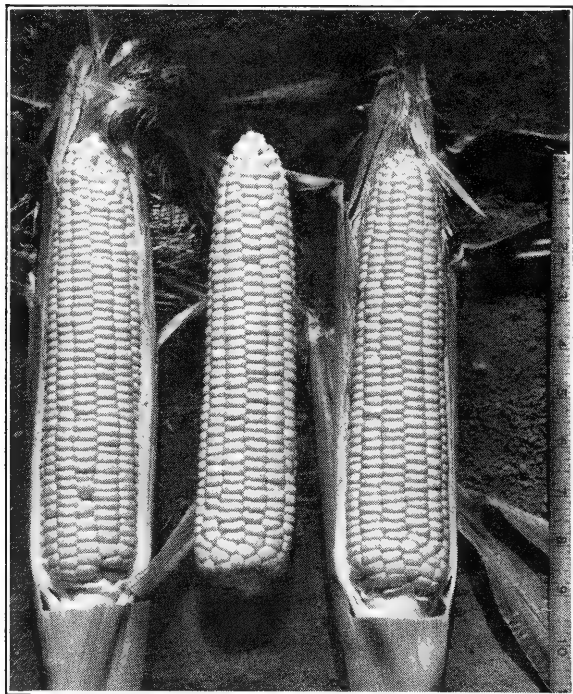
STALKS—5½ feet tall, well foliaged, sturdy, occasionally 2 ears per stalk.

EARS —7 to 7½ inches long, 12 to 14 rows, medium yellow. Slightly tapered at tip, fills well.

KERNEL—Medium breadth and depth, good quality. Seed yellow, wrinkled.

## SWEET CORN, HYBRIDS—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>CARONIA (Y)</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>CURTZ</b>	<b>80</b>
Outstanding characteristics are deep, narrow, golden yellow kernels with tender pericarp. Ears borne 36 inches above the ground on tall, vigorous stalks. Its productivity, high ratio of cut corn per ton, narrow kernels, and adaptation to mechanical harvesting are especially attractive to canners. Very promising for use in the Tri-States and Central states canning areas.			
<b>STALKS</b> —7½ feet tall, uniform, vigorous, very few tillers. Mostly one ear per stalk.			
<b>EARS</b> —9 inches long, 18 to 20 rows, slightly tapered, very large and heavy.			
<b>KERNEL</b> —Golden yellow, deep, narrow, with tender pericarp. Seed yellow, wrinkled.			

**CORNELI'S GOLD RUSH (T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) (Y)**
**HMSC**
**CHOOP**
**66**


The one best first-early yellow hybrid for the early market. Ears fully as large as those of Golden Cross Bantam and ten days to two weeks earlier. The combination of earliness and beautiful ears is almost unbelievable. Its earliness is extremely useful to canners. Extends their packing season by starting as much as two weeks earlier, also valuable for late planting to avoid the main brood of European Corn Borers or to make last minute additions to acreage. Earliness extremely valuable for getting on early market and to cut down on costly sprayings. A favorite with shippers on the muck lands of Florida; with canners in Canada and Northern states; and with home and market gardeners everywhere.

**STALKS**—6 feet tall, good foliage, sturdy, vigorous, uniform, moderate tillers; one good ear per stalk, occasionally two.

**EARS** —8½ inches long, 12 to 14 rowed, nearly cylindrical, well-filled to tip, most attractive yellow; tight husk; long attractive dark green flags.

**KERNEL**—Tender, sweet, of fine quality and flavor. Seed yellow, wrinkled.

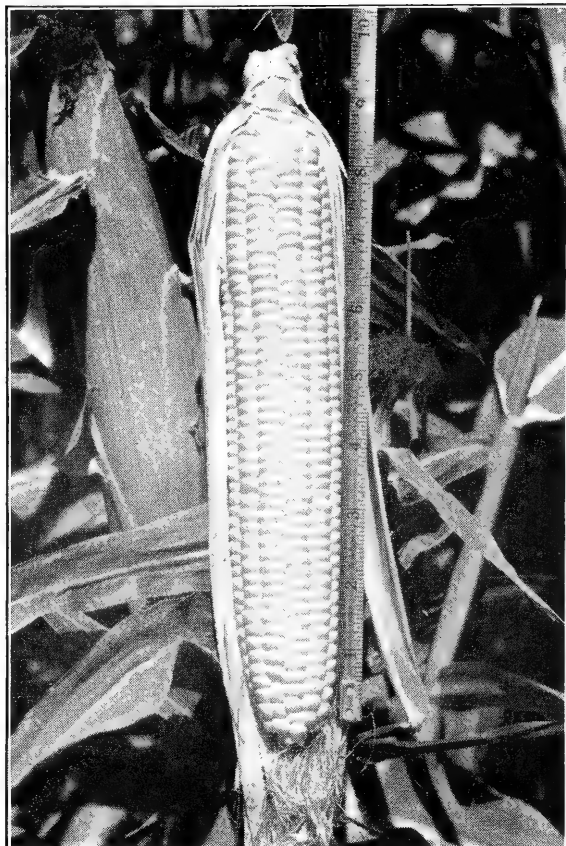
# SWEET CORN, HYBRIDS—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>COUNTRY GENTLEMAN HYBRID (W)</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CONVZ</b>	<b>85</b>
Highly productive hybrid of Country Gentleman type. Suitable for home and market garden.			
STALKS—7 feet tall, vigorous, sturdy, 1 to 2 ears per stalk.			
EARS —7½ inches long, slightly tapered at tip, irregular kernel arrangement.			
KERNEL—Typical shoe-peg type, of fine quality.			
<b>COUNTRY GENTLEMAN ILLINOIS 8x6 (W)</b>	<b>MC</b>	<b>CHAAB</b>	<b>86</b>
Country Gentleman type hybrid developed by Prof. W. A. Huelsen, University of Illinois; probably the best known with canners. Its deep kernel produces a high ratio of cut corn per ton. It is notably drought resistant.			
STALKS—7 feet tall, medium dark green, stout, vigorous and heavier foliated than regular Country Gentleman. Characteristics of this hybrid, inherited from line 8 in the cross, is a floppy or rolled tassel of value for its resistance to hot winds.			
EARS —7¾ inches long, tapered but more cylindrical than regular Country Gentleman and deeper kerneled, well-filled to medium blunt tip.			
KERNEL—While the seed kernel is rather round in shape, the resulting crop produces ears with typical deep, narrow shoe-peg type kernels.			
<b>COUNTRY GENTLEMAN ILLINOIS 13 (W)</b>	<b>MC</b>	<b>CHOOZ</b>	<b>87</b>
Developed by Prof. W. A. Huelsen, University of Illinois. A Country Gentleman type, exceptional for its "holding" ability in the field and high quality canned product.			
STALKS—7 feet tall, dark green, sturdy, vigorous, almost suckerless.			
EARS —7½ inches long, slightly tapered. Country Gentleman type.			
KERNEL—Typical shoe-peg type, white, of excellent quality.			
<b>COUNTRY GENTLEMAN ILLINOIS 15 (W)</b>	<b>MC</b>	<b>CHOSE</b>	<b>85</b>
Another Country Gentleman hybrid, originated by Prof. W. A. Huelsen, University of Illinois. Introduced because of its productivity and deep kernels which produce a high ratio of tender, high quality cut corn per ton.			
STALKS—7 feet tall, stout, vigorous, highly productive, 1 - 2 ears per stalk.			
EARS —8 inches long, slightly tapered.			
KERNEL—Typical shoe-peg type, white, of excellent quality; seed nearly round but produce true, deep, narrow kernels.			
<b>FLAGSHIP IMPROVED (Y)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>CHOBY</b>	<b>82</b>
Sweet tender kernels and attractive ears, combined with vigor and productivity. Its heavy tight husks make it earworm resistant. Also resistant to smut. Ears borne about 30 inches above the ground on tall, vigorous, clean stalks; well adapted to mechanical harvesting. Warm climatic conditions, on moist fertile soils, will give highly gratifying yields, frequently bears two fine ears per stalk. A heavy producer, more resistant to heat than it is tolerant to cold. <i>All America Selection H. M. 1949.</i>			
STALKS—7½ feet tall, uniform, vigorous, sturdy, few suckers, dark green foliage.			
EARS —8½ inches long, 12 to 16 rows, uniform, almost cylindrical, well-filled, heavy husk, very short flags.			
KERNEL—Golden yellow, medium narrow, deep, tender pericarp, sweet flavor, very good quality. Seed yellow and wrinkled.			

## SWEET CORN, HYBRIDS—Continued

## GOLDEN CROSS (Y)

Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
CF	CURVE	80



Our strain of this famous hybrid, originally developed by Dr. Glenn M. Smith of the U. S. D. A. about 20 years ago, is outstanding. This variety is still the standard for quality by which all other hybrids are judged. Resistant to Stewarts disease, productive, excellent kernel quality; a fine main-crop yellow hybrid. Our strain is extremely uniform, a little taller and more vigorous, with narrower kernels than when originally introduced, but it retains the true flavor, tenderness and quality.

**STALKS**—6½ feet tall, very uniform, heavy foliage, sturdy, vigorous, many tillers; generally 2 good ears per stalk.

**EARS** —8 inches long, 12 to 14 rowed, cylindrical, filled to tip, very uniform in size, shape, and maturity.

**KERNEL**—Attractive yellow, very tender, deep, of excellent flavor and quality. Seed yellow, wrinkled.

## ILLINOIS GOLDEN No. 10 (Y)

MC CHOVO 80

Originated by Prof. W. A. Huelsen of the University of Illinois. A drought resistant hybrid of great vigor, in season with Golden Cross Bantam. Also tolerant to short days and cool weather. Has shown tolerance to Helminthosporium disease in Everglades where it has been quite successful.

**STALKS**—7 feet tall, medium heavy, dark green, rarely a sucker, excellent uniformity, with whip-like greenish red tassel, moderate foliage, usually 2 ears.

**EARS** —8 inches long, tight husk, 12 to 16 rowed, very uniform, rows straight, slightly tapered at tip.

**KERNEL**—Attractive golden color, fairly tender and sweet, of fair quality. Seed yellow, wrinkled.

## SWEET CORN, HYBRIDS—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>IOANA (Y)</b>	<b>MSC</b>	<b>CUMMP</b>	<b>83</b>
<p>Originated by Dr. E. S. Haber of the Iowa State College, a combination of the inbreds, IP39 and I45. A main-crop variety of uniform attractive ears. Notably hardy and resistant to Stewarts disease. <i>All America Selection B. M. 1940.</i></p> <p><b>STALKS</b>—6½ feet tall, sturdy, dark green, heavy foliage, hardy, well rooted, showing good drought resistance, few suckers.</p> <p><b>EARS</b> —8 inches long, 12 to 14 rows, very uniform, cylindrical, well-filled, medium heavy husk.</p> <p><b>KERNEL</b>—Light yellow, medium narrow, fair quality and flavor. Seed yellow, wrinkled.</p>			
<b>IOCHIEF (Y)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>CUTTZ</b>	<b>83</b>
<p>A very productive yellow hybrid developed by Dr. E. S. Haber, Iowa State College. Drought resistant, vigorous, practically suckerless, and bears ears high on the stalks. <i>All America Selection Gold Medal 1951.</i></p> <p><b>STALKS</b>—6½ feet tall, very uniform, vigorous, virtually suckerless, frequently 2 ears per stalk.</p> <p><b>EARS</b> —8½ inches long, 14 to 18 rows, slightly tapered, uniform in size, shape and maturity, large and attractive.</p> <p><b>KERNEL</b>—Bright golden yellow, narrow, deep, tender, fine flavor and holds well; seed yellow and wrinkled.</p>			
<b>KEYSTONE EVERGREEN HYBRID (W)</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>CHMON</b>	<b>86</b>
<p>This Stowells Evergreen type hybrid is the finest we have ever seen. Outstanding for its productiveness, drought resistance and uniform, strong, vigorous growth. Excellent for canning, home and market gardens.</p> <p><b>STALKS</b>—8 feet tall, stout, resistant to lodging, good foliage, hardy, 2 ears per stalk.</p> <p><b>EARS</b> —8½ inches long, 14 to 18 rowed, slightly tapered, well-filled to tip, tight numerous husks resist earworm.</p> <p><b>KERNEL</b>—Large, white, good depth, and fine quality. Seed white, wrinkled.</p>			
<b>KVF 50-15 (Y)</b>	<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>CENES</b>	<b>83</b>
<p>Splendid new main-crop hybrid distinctive for its bright yellow color, tender, sweet flavor, attractive slender cylindrical ears, its uniformity and its very high production. Under good conditions nearly all stalks bear two good ears. Seems widely adapted. Highly desirable for whole kernel and cream style canning, for quick freezing, for shipping, and for market and home gardens. One of the few varieties adapted to whole ear canning and freezing.</p> <p><b>STALKS</b>—7 feet tall, uniform, vigorous, sturdy, very few tillers, generally two ears per stalk; bears ears 26 inches above ground. Tassels and silks white.</p> <p><b>EARS</b> —8½ inches long, by 1¾ inches in diameter, 12 to 14 rowed, cylindrical, well-filled to tip, very uniform in size, shape and maturity; tight, dark green husks of good coverage, with attractive dark green flags, white interior silks.</p> <p><b>KERNELS</b>—Attractive bright clear yellow, deep and rather narrow, tender, of excellent flavor and quality; seed yellow, wrinkled.</p>			
<b>MARCROSS C13.6 (Y)</b>	<b>MC</b>	<b>CHUBB</b>	<b>64</b>
<p>Originated at the Conn. Exp. Station and used in the more Northern areas.</p> <p><b>STALKS</b>—5 feet tall, short, sparsely foliaged, medium broad leaves, with very few suckers. Resistant to Stewarts disease.</p> <p><b>EARS</b> —7 inches long, chubby shape, being plump, 10 to 14 rows with broad kernels abruptly tapered at tips.</p> <p><b>KERNEL</b>—Light yellow, fairly good flavor and quality. Seed light yellow, large and wrinkled.</p>			

**SWEET CORN, HYBRIDS—Continued**

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>NARROWGRAIN ILLINOIS 14x11 (W)</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>CUMSO</b>	<b>86</b>

A hybrid originated by Prof. W. A. Huelsen, University of Illinois, for canning. A more narrow grain type than 14x13 and an exceptionally heavy yielder, combined with high quality and hardiness.

**STALKS**—8 feet tall, moderately heavy foliage, whip-like reddish tassel, sturdy, and hardy grower.

**EARS** —8 inches long, 18 to 20 rowed, large, slightly tapered at tip, remarkably uniform.

**KERNEL**—Deep white, narrow, tender, and of good quality. Seed white, wrinkled.

<b>NORMANDIE (Y)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>CUZYT</b>	<b>80</b>
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A new yellow hybrid with the ability to produce deep, narrow kernels of long lasting quality under the warm harvesting climate of the Midwest. Stalks similar to Golden Cross Bantam, but the ears borne on longer ear-branches and six inches higher above the ground. Cannors like its long holding ability, high quality, productivity, and adaptation to mechanical harvesting. Indications are that it is resistant to Stewart's disease. Its deep kernels produce a high ratio of cut corn per ton.

**STALKS**—6½ feet tall, uniform, sturdy, vigorous, mostly one ear per stalk.

**EARS** —8½ inches long, 14 to 16 rows, slightly tapered, filled to the tip.

**KERNEL**—Attractive yellow, tender, deep, narrow, of delicious flavor and fine quality. Seed yellow, wrinkled.

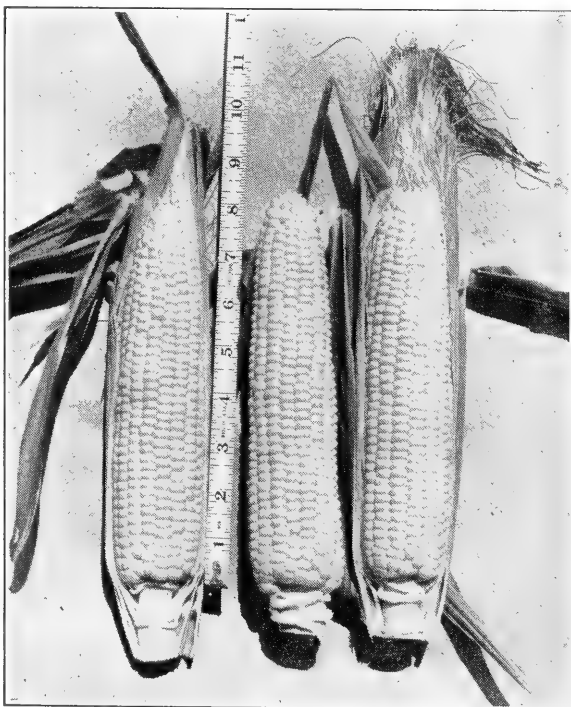
<b>PROSPERITY (Formerly KVF 50-35) (Y)</b>	<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>CINOS</b>	<b>83</b>
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An outstanding new hybrid, shown by extensive trials from coast to coast to possess the characteristics desired for canning, freezing, shipping and fresh use. Widely adapted. Has strong, vigorous stalks, red tassels and exterior silks, with light interior silks. Ears are most attractive, with deep, narrow, clear yellow kernels, well covered by bright green husks with nice looking flags. Shows remarkable ability to withstand drouth and other adverse growing conditions, when other varieties fail. Under normal conditions it is an extremely high yielder.

**STALKS**—7 feet tall, uniform, vigorous; generally two useable ears per stalk; ears borne 30 inches above the ground.

**EARS** —8½ inches long, cylindrical, 14 to 18 rowed, well-filled, very uniform size, shape and maturity.

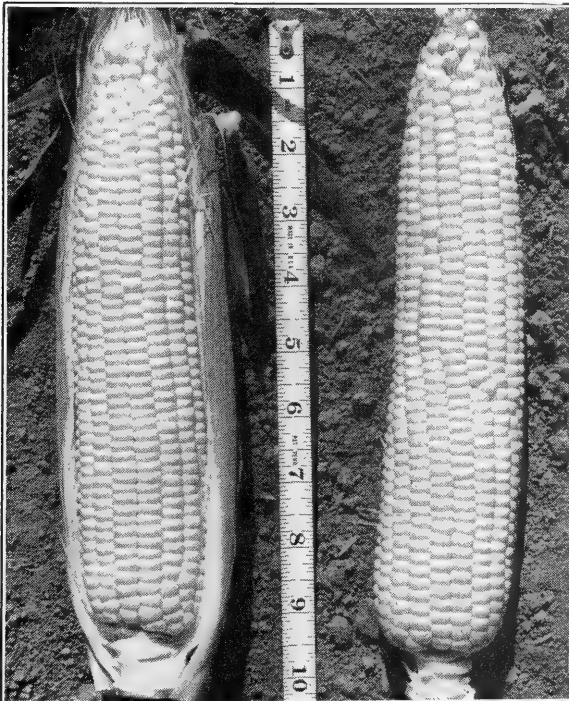
**KERNEL**—Attractive bright yellow, tender, of excellent flavor and quality; deep and narrow in shape. Seed yellow, wrinkled.





SWEET CORN, HYBRIDS—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>SILVERLINER or White Golden Cross Bantam (W)</b>	<b>HMCF</b>	<b>CHOKU</b>	<b>84</b>
A white hybrid sweet corn with quality comparable to Golden Cross Bantam, having larger ears with deeper, narrower kernels and taller, more vigorous stalks. An improvement over Supercross, being taller, more vigorous, heavier yielding, and having longer holding quality. Good husk coverage affords protection to the tip.			
<b>STALKS</b> —7 feet tall, uniform, dark green, vigorous, sturdy with heavy foliage, usually two ears high on the stalk, relatively free from tillers.			
<b>EARS</b> —8½ inches long, 14 to 18 rows, nearly cylindrical, uniform in size, shape and maturity; well-filled to the tip.			
<b>KERNEL</b> —Deep, tender, sweet and of excellent flavor for canning or fresh use. Seed white, wrinkled.			
<b>STOWELLS EVERGREEN HYBRID (W)</b>	<b>HMCF</b>	<b>CHARK</b>	<b>86</b>
A hybrid to replace the most commonly known and popular standard main-crop open-pollinated Stowells Evergreen variety. Superior for its uniformity, vigor, productivity, and resistance to drought.			
<b>STALKS</b> —8 feet tall, stout, vigorous grower, moderately heavy foliage, some with 2 ears per stalk.			
<b>EARS</b> —8½ inches long, 14 to 18 rows, slightly tapered, well-filled with deep kernels, tight heavy husks.			
<b>KERNEL</b> —White, deep, large and fine quality. Seed white, wrinkled.			
<b>SWEETANGOLD (Formerly KVF 47-10) (Y)</b>	<b>HMSC</b>	<b>CONIR</b>	<b>82</b>
A vigorous new main-crop hybrid desirable for market and shipping; and for canning, especially in the Tri-States. Ear very large, nearly cylindrical, and of very good quality. Widely adapted, does well in the South; shows resistance to earworm and withstands adverse growing conditions.			



**STALKS**—7½ feet tall, vigorous, sturdy, dark green, heavy foliage, well rooted, very few suckers.

**EARS** —9 inches long, 14 to 18 rowed, slightly tapered, well filled, uniform in size, shape and maturity, with tight deep green husks of good coverage.

**KERNEL**—Deep and of medium narrow breadth, of fine quality and flavor, bright yellow. Seed yellow, wrinkled.

## SWEET CORN, HYBRIDS—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>OPEN-POLLINATED VARIETIES</b>			
<b>BLACK MEXICAN (W)</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>CHEEK</b>	<b>83</b>
An old variety, known for its sweet and delicious flavor. Remains tender for a long period.			
STALKS—5½ to 6½ feet tall, leaves pale green, medium amount of foliage.			
EARS —7 to 8 inches long, 8 rowed, often 2 per stalk.			
KERNEL—Not deep; white when young, changing to bluish black in later stage. Dry seed, deep bluish black.			
<b>COUNTRY GENTLEMAN or Shoe-Peg (W)</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>CHICK</b>	<b>92</b>
An old well known variety. Not as uniform as Country Gentleman hybrids but of comparable quality; matures over longer period of time.			
STALKS—6½ to 7 feet tall, vigorous grower, frequently 2 ears per stalk.			
EARS —7½ to 8 inches long, dark red silk, very crowded irregular formation of the kernels.			
KERNEL—White, deep, slender, shoe-peg type, sweet and tender.			
<b>EXTRA EARLY BANTAM or Harris Extra Ea. Bantam (Y)</b>	<b>HMCF</b>	<b>CHRUZ</b>	<b>70</b>
Similar to Golden Bantam except for its shorter stalks and earlier maturity. It also has a limited adaptation, being grown in the more Northern states and Canada.			
STALKS—4 to 5 feet tall, some with 2 ears.			
EARS —6 to 7 inches long, 8-rowed, well shaped.			
KERNEL—Yellow, large, tender, sweet, of finest flavor. Seed yellow, wrinkled.			
<b>GOLDEN BANTAM (8-Row) or Barden's Wonder Bantam (Y)</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CHOKE</b>	<b>79</b>
An old standby. Formerly widely used. It has proved invaluable as breeding stock in the development of many of our hybrids of today.			
STALKS—5½ to 6 feet tall, high percentage of stalks with 2 ears.			
EARS —7 to 8 inches long, 8 rowed, well shaped.			
KERNEL—Yellow, large, tender, sweet, of excellent flavor. Seed yellow, wrinkled.			
<b>GOLDEN EVERGREEN or Bantam Evergreen (Y)</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CHOPS</b>	<b>87</b>
One of the best of the medium late varieties. Has a large ear, of excellent quality. From a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen.			
STALKS—6½ to 7½ feet tall, sturdy, vigorous.			
EARS —8 to 9 inches long, 12 to 14 rows, often 2 ears per plant, Evergreen type.			
KERNEL—Rich golden yellow, broad, deep, tender, sweet, of excellent quality. Seed, yellow and very wrinkled.			

# SWEET CORN—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>GOLDEN SUNSHINE (Y)</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CRAMP</b>	<b>68</b>
Desirable as a very early yellow corn in Northern home and market gardens. Earlier than Golden Bantam, with larger but shorter ear.			
STALKS—5 to 5½ feet tall, fairly sturdy.			
EARS —7 to 7½ inches long, 10 to 12 rowed, well filled and plump.			
KERNEL—A golden yellow, medium in size and depth, tender, sweet, of good flavor. Seed, yellow and very wrinkled.			
<b>STOWELL'S EVERGREEN (W)</b>	<b>HMCF</b>	<b>CHIRP</b>	<b>90</b>
A commonly known and popular standard main crop sweet corn for home, market garden, and canning.			
STALKS—8 to 9 feet tall, vigorous, heavy foliage, heavy stalk.			
EARS —8½ to 9½ inches long, 16 to 18 rowed, plump kernels, rows crowded.			
KERNEL—White, medium to large, sweet, very fine quality. Seed, white and wrinkled.			
<b>VANGUARD or Howling Mob (W)</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>CRUEL</b>	<b>75</b>
A productive, large-eared, second early variety, suitable for home and truck gardeners; very good quality.			
STALKS—5 to 6 feet tall, sturdy, moderately heavy foliage.			
EARS —8 to 8½ inches long, 10 to 14 rowed, somewhat tapering.			
KERNEL—White, not deep, of good quality. Seed, white, somewhat wrinkled.			

Mais      **CORN**      Mais  
Mais      Mais

## EARLY WHITE TABLE VARIETIES

*Zea mays var. dentata*

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>EARLY ADAMS (W)</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>CHORD</b>	<b>73</b>
A hardy table variety that can stand more cold, damp weather than regular sweet corn. Well liked as a table corn because of its dependability, earliness, and worm resistance.			
STALKS—5½ to 6½ feet tall, more vigorous and taller than Extra Early Adams.			
EARS —7 to 8 inches long, 12 to 14 rowed.			
KERNEL—White, tender, and tasty at table stage. Seed, white and smooth.			
<b>EXTRA EARLY ADAMS (W)</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>CIVIL</b>	<b>70</b>
Another very hardy table variety; extremely early; can be planted earlier than sweet corn.			
STALKS—4 to 4½ feet tall; ears grow close to ground.			
EARS —5½ to 6 inches long, 12 rowed.			
KERNEL—White, fairly sweet, tender. Seed, white and smooth.			
<b>TRUCKERS FAVORITE (W)</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>CLACK</b>	<b>78</b>
Well-known variety of the South, used as roasting ears for local trade and also shipping. Has dual value in producing good crop of feed corn if roasting ear market unfavorable.			
STALKS—7½ to 8½ feet tall, uniform grower. Hardy and capable of withstanding colder weather in spring than sweet corns.			
EARS —8 to 9 inches long, 12 to 16 rowed, attractive in appearance.			
KERNEL—White, tender, fairly sweet. Seed, white, smooth, dented.			

**CORN—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>TRUCKERS HYBRID (W)</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>CHERS</b>	<b>80</b>
This early white dent double-cross hybrid is entirely new and merits growing for roasting ears, to replace Truckers Favorite.			
STALKS—7½ feet tall, vigorous, hardy.			
EARS —9 inches long, attractive and uniform.			
KERNEL—White, large, tender and fairly sweet. Seed, small, white, smooth, dented.			

**POPCORN SEED***Zea mays var. everta*

To supply the increasing demand for popcorn which has been grown and selected for seed purposes to produce the maximum ratio in volume of popped corn, we are now offering the following varieties from carefully selected stocks. Other selections and hybrids are now in the making and will be offered as they merit introduction.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>ILLINOIS HULLESS (White)</b>		<b>CIPNO</b>	<b>95</b>
Prof. B. L. Weaver, University of Illinois, originated this Japanese Hulless type which seems to mature practically free from smut. Particularly desirable for its high ratio of popping volume and tender texture and pure white color after popping. Ears somewhat longer and slightly more slender than Japanese Hulless.			
<b>JAPANESE HULLESS (White)</b>		<b>CIPFA</b>	<b>85</b>
A white, small and slender pointed kernelled type, with short stubby ears. Numerous irregular rows to zigzag kernel formation on cob. Unusually tender, sweet and pure white when popped. Stalk slender and about 5 feet tall.			
<b>MINHYBRID 250 (White Hybrid)</b>		<b>CIHYB</b>	<b>80</b>
This white hybrid popcorn developed by Minn. Agric. Expt. Sta. is an improvement over Japanese Hulless for yield and popping expansion. It also matures earlier, practically free from smut. Adapted to Northern areas. Ears 3 to 4 inches long, plump and bunt.			
<b>PURDUE 32 or K4 (Yellow Hybrid)</b>		<b>CIPKI</b>	<b>100</b>
A yellow three-way cross hybrid by Kansas State College and Purdue University to be used for the production of popping corn only. Extremely heavy yielding, kernels expand to exceptionally large size. The popped corn is desirable for its tender texture and rich flavor. Plant growth is vigorous with a stalk approximately 6 ft. tall. Production has been very satisfactory in the Central Western section, although a small percentage of plants produce ears of large, semi-field corn type which must be sorted out and used for feed, the remaining crop of fine popcorn has been amply large to make the use of this hybrid well worthwhile. Ears 6 to 7 inches long, slightly tapered and well filled. This is mostly a 2 eared variety.			
<b>SOUTH AMERICAN or T.N.T. or Dynamite (Yellow)</b>		<b>CEPP0</b>	<b>100</b>
A popular, widely adapted variety in the longer growing season areas. A large kernelled, dark yellow, pearl smooth type which is very productive of long slender 7 to 7½ inch ears with 12 to 16 straight rows. A large dark green stalk about 7½ feet tall. Particularly desirable for its high yield, and when popped it has a buttered like, creamy appearance and expands to exceptionally large size.			

Concombre  
Gurken**CUCUMBER**Cetriolo  
Pepino*Cucumis sativus*

w. s.—Denotes white spined varieties.

b. s.—Denotes black spined varieties.

Our cucumber seed is grown only in the most carefully selected areas of the West from stock seed that has met rigid tests of uniformity and productivity. We strive to maintain, develop, and produce the most disease free seed from outstanding pure line strains.

★ ★ ★

Like other vine crops, cucumbers thrive in fairly warm weather and are easily killed by frost. Unlike most other vine crops, they need abundant moisture and do not require such complete drainage as do cantaloupes, etc. Keep cucumbers picked as fast as they reach the size desired, because if they are allowed to mature, the plants cease to set on more fruits. Handle the vines carefully when picking; they are tender, easily injured.

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>A &amp; C or Colorado w. s.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>CLOOK</b>	<b>67</b>
An extra long slicer and good shipper. Adapted to rich productive soils.			
FRUIT—9 to 10 inches long; 2¼ inches in diameter, white spined, cylindrical shape only slightly tapered toward ends, solid dark green with indistinct starring on blossom end. Holds color over long period.			
<b>ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE (Early) or Early Fortune w. s.</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>CLANK</b>	<b>60</b>
An old, popular sort. A suitable type for home garden use. Quite early and prolific.			
FRUIT—8 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, blunt ends. Attractive medium green.			
<b>BOSTON PICKLING b. s.</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>CLASH</b>	<b>58</b>
Sometimes called Green Prolific. Noted for earliness and productivity. One of the most popular pickling varieties.			
FRUIT—6 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter, short, quite smooth, uniformly developed with only a slight taper, black-spined, medium dark green.			
<b>BRICE PICKLING w. s.</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>CADID</b>	<b>58</b>
A white spined pickling variety with blocky, blunt dark green fruits, productive. Used in the South.			
FRUIT—6 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter, blunt, blocky, dark green color, medium spines. Holds dark green color during processing.			
<b>CHICAGO PICKLING b. s.</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>CLEAT</b>	<b>58</b>
Widely known, most slender of the pickling varieties. May be used for slicing. Early with vigorous, prolific vine.			
FRUIT—6½ inches long and 2¼ inches in diameter, square-ended, black spined, uniform in size, attractive medium green in color.			
<b>CUBIT w. s.</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>CLEME</b>	<b>67</b>
Noteworthy for its dark green color and long cylindrical shape, which make it very attractive. A good market and shipping variety. <i>All America B. M.</i> 1944.			
FRUIT—9½ inches long, 2¼ inches in diameter, cylindrical, blunt ends, very dark green with indistinct starring on blossom ends, holds color well on market.			
<b>EARLIEST OF ALL w. s.</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>CLITO</b>	<b>60</b>
A white-spined variety used by some Southern producers for pickling.			
FRUIT—7½ inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, white-spined, straight, smooth, rounded at both ends, medium dark green.			
<b>EARLY CLUSTER b. s.</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>CLIFF</b>	<b>52</b>
Popular as a pickling variety or an extremely early slicer. It often sets fruit in clusters.			
FRUIT—5½ inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, chunky shape, skin smooth with medium number of black spines, medium green in color.			

**CUCUMBERS—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE</b> w. s. or <b>Clark Special</b> or <b>Davis Perfect</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>CLOCK</b>	<b>66</b>
A medium late variety, still popular in home and market gardens.			
FRUIT—10 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, handsome, white-spined, crisp-fleshed, medium green colored.			
<b>GHERKIN</b> or <b>Burr</b> (West India Gherkin) <i>C. Anguria</i>	<b>HC</b>	<b>CLIPS</b>	<b>60</b>
A distinct species, very prolific, small oval and generally used for pickles.			
FRUIT—2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter, thickly covered with prickly spines, uniform medium green color.			
<b>JAPANESE CLIMBING</b> b. s.	<b>H</b>	<b>CLOTH</b>	<b>64</b>
A strong vined variety with many leaves and good production. Primarily used for slicing, but can also be used for dill pickles.			
FRUIT—7½ inches long, 3 inches in diameter, with an almost smooth surface and a bronze ripening color. Shape is tapered on the stem end and blunt on the blossom end.			

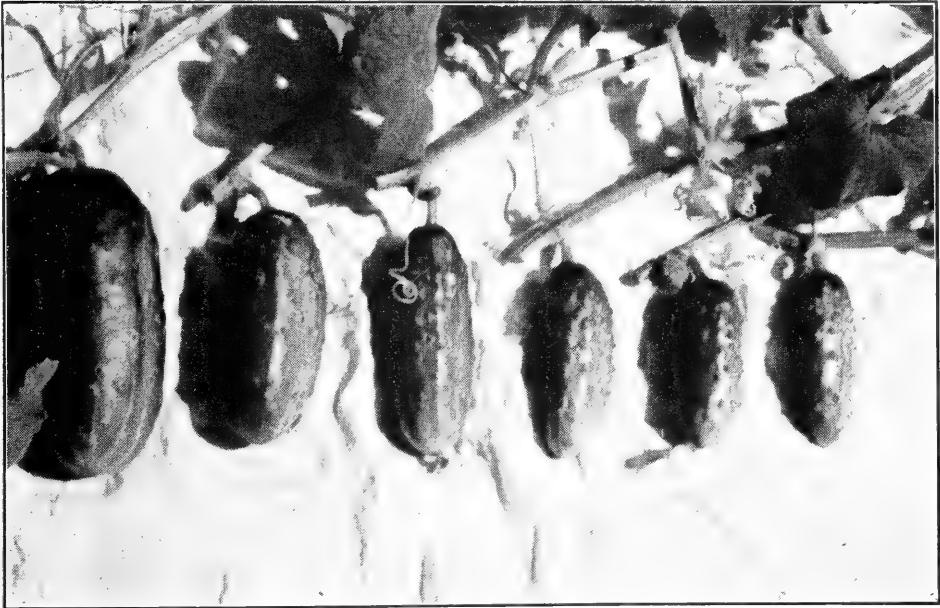
**MARKETER**—The leading market and shipping cucumber.

<b>LONGFELLOW</b> w. s.	<b>HS</b>	<b>CUBED</b>	<b>72</b>
Produces extremely long, handsome fruits which may be used very successfully either for home garden, shipping, or greenhouse growing.			
FRUIT—10 to 12 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, white-spined, well-shaped, dark green color, small seed cavity, good quality.			
<b>LONG GREEN IMPROVED</b> or <b>London Long Green</b> b. s.	<b>H</b>	<b>CLOVE</b>	<b>68</b>
An old favorite with home gardeners for slicing and for ripe (yellow) cucumber pickles. No longer used by commercial growers or shippers as color is not as dark green and does not hold as long as some newer market sorts.			
FRUIT—10 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, black-spined, slender, slightly tapered, medium green, and of fine quality.			





CUCUMBERS—Continued			
	Principal Uses	Tele-graph Code	Days
<b>MAGNOLIA b. s.</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>CATVO</b>	<b>54</b>
Developed by the Mississippi Experiment Station as a pickling variety suitable for growing under Southern conditions.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Short and thick, blocky, blunt, black-spined, similar to National Pickling. Medium dark green.			
<b>MARKETER (EARLY GREEN MARKET) w. s.</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>CLUUM</b>	<b>64</b>
(Picture on Page 56)			
The dark green color and attractive shape of the fruits, together with its productiveness have made this the leading market and shipping variety in most areas. A fine slicing variety. <i>All America Selection B. M. 1943.</i>			
<b>FRUIT</b> —8 inches long, 2¼ inches in diameter, slightly tapering toward ends, very dark green and holds color well on market; small seed area.			
<b>MODEL w. s.</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>CACUM</b>	<b>58</b>
A recent pickling introduction, similar in shape and size to National Pickling, but distinguished by white spines and a darker green fruit color.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —6 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter. Attractive appearance, uniform, and of good pickling quality.			
<b>NATIONAL PICKLING or National Association Pickling b.s.</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>CLOPP</b>	<b>56</b>
A development of the National Pickle Packers Association and the Michigan State College. Now the principal commercial pickling variety. Used for both dill and small pickles. Our careful maintenance of the original stock makes it one of the best.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —6 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter; prolific, black-spined, medium dark green, well shaped, blunt ended, fine quality.			



NATIONAL PICKLING—The principal pickling variety.

<b>OHIO MR17 b. s. (Mosaic Resistant)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>CADRE</b>	<b>56</b>
New mosaic tolerant pickling variety developed by the Ohio A.E.S. from crosses involving Chinese Long, Early Russian, and National Pickling, the original cross being made by Dr. H. M. Munger of Cornell University. Yields very well with National Pickling, out-yielding it by far when mosaic is present. Vine is vigorous and of a healthy dark green color, producing fruit right up until frost.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —6¾ inches long, 2½ inches in diameter. Black spined. Resembles that of National Pickling very closely, except that it is darker green and somewhat longer than National. Flesh is thick and solid, and the seed cavity proportionately small.			

## CUCUMBERS—Continued

Principal  
UsesTele-  
graph  
Code

Days

**PALMETTO w. s.****S****CAGIG****66**

A downy mildew resistant variety, developed by Dr. W. C. Barnes, Clemson College, S. C., for Southern growing conditions where this disease is always a threat to production.

**FRUIT**—8 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter, thick flesh and small seed area; dark green, slightly pointed ends.



**PALMETTO**—Its resistance to downy mildew makes it valuable in the South.

**SANTEE w. s.****S****CADGE****59**

A sister line of Palmetto, developed by Dr. W. C. Barnes of Clemson College. Introduced for its earliness, tolerance to downy mildew, and fine fruit characteristics. Recommended for early spring crop.

**FRUIT**—9 inches long, 2 inches in diameter, cylindrical in shape, the ends being slightly more pointed than Cubit, which Santee resembles.

**STAYS GREEN or Black Diamond w. s.****HC****CLASS****60**

This well known variety now used for commercial pickle production in the South.

**FRUIT**—7 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter, white spine, well carried out blunt ends, very uniform, dark green, noted for holding color over long period.

**STRAIGHT EIGHT w. s.****HMS****CLIPP****65**

A fine shipper and also splendid as a slicer for the home garden. Cylindrical dark green fruits are borne over a comparatively long time. *All America Selection G. M. 1935.*

**FRUIT**—8 inches long; 2 inches in diameter, white spine straight and cylindrical with blunt ends, deep rich green, indistinct starring on blossom end.

## CUCUMBERS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>WHITE WONDER</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>CHECK</b>	<b>58</b>

A distinct variety grown mostly for its novel pure white color, although it does have good edible qualities.

**FRUIT**—7 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, blocky shape with rounded ends, rapid grower, pure white at all stages.



### CUCUMBER IN SEALED ONE-POUND TINS

For protection of the seed and the convenience of those who prefer to distribute and handle Keystone Cucumber seed in sealed containers, we can pack in one pound tin cans at a nominal additional charge. They are attractive, convenient, and help the seed to retain its viability even under adverse climatic conditions. (See Page 128.)

## DILL

*Anethum graveolens*

<b>LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>DUKES</b>
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Plants 2½ feet tall, annual, with very finely cut leaves and abundant aromatic umbels bearing flattened seed. Entire plant carries mildly pungent flavor. Used in making dill pickles.

**Aubergine**  
**Eierpfanze**

## EGGPLANT

**Melanzana**  
**Berenjena**

*Solanum melongena*

Eggplant is a vegetable that should be more commonly used. It is an excellent dish when properly prepared. Requires warm weather and produces splendidly on a rich sandy loam soil. Start plants in hot beds or window boxes and transplant in open after danger of frost.

<b>BLACK BEAUTY</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>EAGER</b>	<b>83</b>
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The most universally used home and market garden variety. Highly admired for its color and ability to hold this color for a long time after being picked.

**PLANT**—24 to 30 inches tall, erect, compact, branched, leaves large; usually bears from 4 to 6 fruit.

**FRUIT**—Deep purplish black, smooth, large blunt egg-shaped. When prepared for the table, it has a distinct and pleasant flavor.

<b>EARLY LONG PURPLE</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>EPIDE</b>	<b>78</b>
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An early type but with a weaker plant growth and long shaped fruits.

**PLANT**—20 to 24 inches tall, erect, branched.

**FRUIT**—Dark purple, 2½ inches in diameter, 7 inches long, slender, smooth, of good quality and flavor.

### FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—Suggest Fort Myers Market

<b>FLORIDA MARKET</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>ECKLE</b>	<b>88</b>
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A new Fort Myers Market type developed by Dr. Phares Decker, Florida Experiment Station, Gainesville, for resistance to Phomopsis blight. Performs well in all vegetable growing areas of Florida and in trials on a limited scale elsewhere. Some variability.

**PLANT**—30 to 36 inches tall, hardy, strong, upright compact growth, heavily productive.

**FRUIT**—Long oval shape, blackish-purple in color, fairly uniform, and of good quality.

## EGGPLANT—Continued

## FORT MYERS MARKET

Principal  
Uses

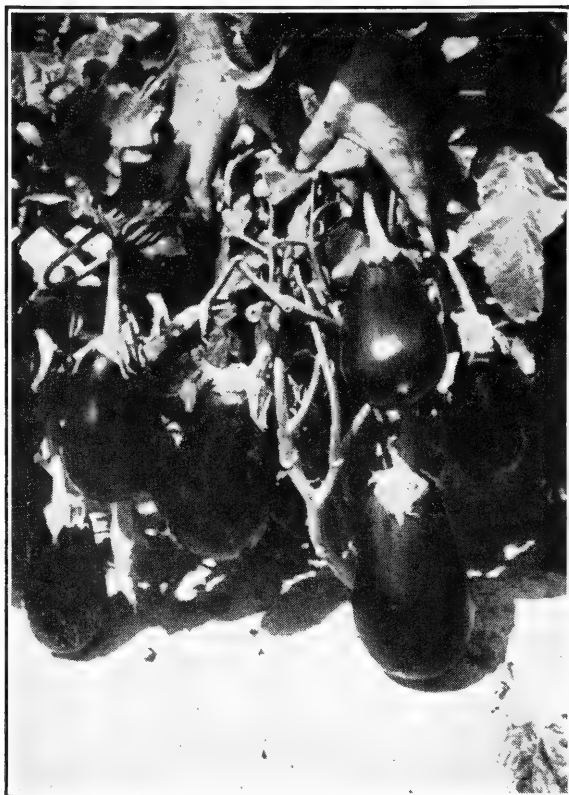
Tele-  
graph  
Code

Days

M

EPINE

88



Well known in the South and valuable for its ability to withstand drouth and for the fine appearance and market acceptance of the uniform, medium sized, dark, glossy fruit. An improvement over Florida High Bush.

PLANT—30 to 36 inches tall, hardy, upright compact growth, heavily productive.

FRUIT—5½ to 6½ inches long, oval shape, slightly thicker near blossom end, blackish purple in color, of uniform shape and good quality.

## NEW ORLEANS MARKET—Suggest Fort Myers Market

Chicorée Endive—Scarole  
Endivien

## ENDIVE

Indivia riccia—Cicoria Scarola  
Endivia—Escarolo

*Cichorium endivia*

Endive is delicious for salads, having a distinctly appealing tart flavor. Easily grown and can be had throughout the growing season by repeated plantings. Does best when maturing in cool weather. Plants should be thinned to 6 or 8 inches apart.

Principal  
Uses

Tele-  
graph  
Code

Days

FULL HEART BATAVIAN or Escarole  
or Florida Deep Heart

HMS

EDICT

90

A fine endive, improved over the old Batavian Broadleaved. Leaves medium dark with crumpled outer surfaces; plants 12 to 16 inches across, growing in dense mass and fairly upright so that the heart, composed of younger leaves and broad midribs, becomes well bleached. Widely used for market and shipping. *All America Selections S. M. 1934.*

## ENDIVE—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>GREEN CURLED RUFFEC</b> or Green Curled Green Ribbed	<b>MS</b>	<b>EDIFY</b>	93
Dark green, finely but deeply cut and fringed leaves. Plant 12 to 15 inches across, easily tied for blanching. Leaves used for garnishing and bleached hearts for salad. Midribs light green.			
<b>PANCALIER</b> or Pink Ribbed Green Curled	<b>M</b>	<b>EARIT</b>	100
A large late variety, especially useful as a fall crop. Leaves dark green, finely curled; midribs have pink tinge. Dense center growth tends toward self-bleaching.			
<b>WHITE CURLED</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>EDUCE</b>	98
Very pale green, curled and finely fringed leaves.			

Choufrisé  
Winterkohl**KALE or BORECOLE**Cavolo riccio verde  
Col Crespo*Brassica oleracea var. acephala*

Freezing is thought to improve the quality and make the older leaves with their stringy midribs more tender and edible. The whole plant may be cut and used or only the tenderer leaves may be cut off and cooked as greens. Usually planted in summer to mature in fall.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>DWARF BLUE SCOTCH</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>KARPE</b>	55
Similar to Dwarf Green Scotch, except it has a distinct bluish green cast. Stands considerable cold weather without turning yellow. Plants are spreading and uniform; leaves are extremely curly and handsomely plumed.			
<b>DWARF GREEN SCOTCH</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>KOLPE</b>	55
Finely curled and plumed, extra dwarf kale. Leaves radiate from the crown without visible stem or stalk. An attractive bright medium green "moss curled" market type.			
<b>SIBERIAN</b> or Dwarf German Greens	<b>HM</b>	<b>KAMES</b>	60
This variety is extremely vigorous and spreading in growth. Its dark, rich, slightly bluish green, frilled-edge leaves are attractive and of fine quality. A leading winter variety. Not finely curled.			
<b>TALL GREEN SCOTCH</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>KHAKI</b>	60
Leaves are many and finely curled, plumelike, and yellowish green in color, borne on a tall stalk, often 16 inches or more in height.			

Chou-rave  
Kohl-Rabi**KOHL-RABI**Cavolo rapa  
Col rabano*Brassica caulorapa*

The edible portion of kohlrabi is the swollen stem which develops entirely above ground. This is used in the same ways as turnip roots, but is more delicate in flavor and texture when young. Rapid growth during a cool season is necessary for a tender product. It is a cool season crop and does best if planted in the spring or fall.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>EARLY PURPLE VIENNA (Forcing)</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>KIOSK</b>	60
An early variety recognized for its excellent quality and uniformity.			
<b>PLANT</b> —Small, with purple leaves and stems, adapted for forcing when desired.			
<b>BULBS</b> —Edible when about 2 inches in diameter, globe shaped, purple in color; flesh, white, tender, crisp, and of fine, enjoyable flavor.			

**KOHL-RABI—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>EARLY WHITE VIENNA</b> (Forcing)	<b>HM</b>	<b>KNACK</b>	<b>55</b>

The most popular variety. Excellent for forcing or home and market gardening.

**PLANT**—Small, short leaves and stems, green in color.

**BULBS**—Edible when about 2 inches in diameter, globe shaped, light whitish green color; flesh, white, fine textured, crisp, tender, and of excellent mild flavor.

**Poireau**      **LEEK**      **Porro**  
**Porree, Lauch**      **Puerro**  
*Allium porrum*

The long blanched leaf bases of leek resemble thick green onions, except that the leaves are thick and flattened and the base is never more than slightly swollen. They are mild in flavor and used as flavoring either raw in salads, or cooked.

The quality of leek is improved by blanching, which should begin only after the plants are well grown. Plants should be harvested before freezing weather sets in.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>LARGE LONDON FLAG</b> or <b>American Flag</b> or <b>Giant Musselburg</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>LABEL</b>	<b>150</b>

An old standard variety with stems that become very long, thick, and white. Early, popular with market gardeners wherever leek is grown.

**Laitue**      **LETTUCE**      **Lattuga**  
**Salat**      **Lechuga**  
*Latuca sativa var. capitata*

Lettuce has become one of the most widely used vegetables, on the table the year around, it is considered almost a dietary necessity. Its wide adaptability and the development of new or improved varieties has enabled a number of districts to produce heading types in the winter season and ship to market. The following described varieties and strains offer the greenhouse forcer, home or market gardener and shipper each a type for his requirement.

The letters **w. s.** following the variety indicate that the seed is white, and the letters **b. s.** that the seed is black.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>BIBB w. s.</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>LACOA</b>	<b>54</b>

A very early variety of fine quality used for forcing and home garden. It is distinctly different, forming a small rosette head for serving individual salads.

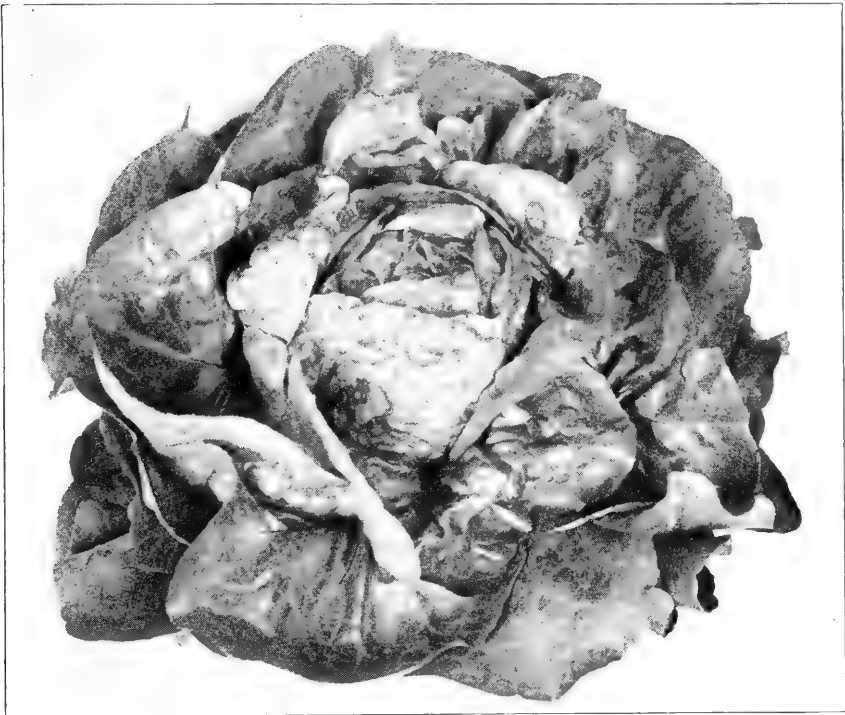
**PLANT**—Small sized central rosette, 3½ inches wide, 3 inches thick, firm, crisp; inside golden yellow; outer leaves smooth, dark green.

LETTUCE—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>BIG BOSTON</b> or <b>Trocadero</b> w. s.	<b>HM</b>	<b>LABOR</b>	<b>75</b>

An old, standard variety of "butterhead type" lettuce which is known the world over. Can be grown for hotbed and cold frame forcing, or as an outdoor variety. One of the surest heading of the butterhead type for spring or fall crop.

**HEADS**—Medium sized, globular shaped, light green, butterhead type, firm, compact, well formed, crisp, tender, with buttery, light golden yellow heart; outer leaves smooth, glossy, medium light green, with slight tinge of reddish brown on the margins.



**BIG BOSTON**—Known the world over.

<b>BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON</b> b. s.	<b>HM</b>	<b>LAVER</b>	<b>46</b>
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An early, curled, loose-leaf lettuce which grows rapidly and dependably whether being forced under glass or out in the open field; fairly tolerant of hot weather.

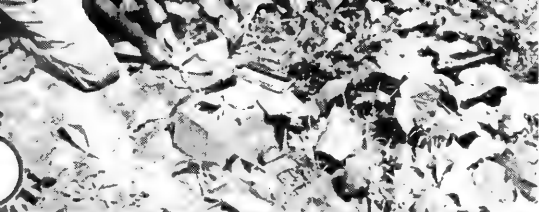
**PLANT**—Large, close forming, upright and compact; leaves crinkled and curled, crisp, tender, dainty light green color; of excellent flavor and quality.

<b>CRISP AS ICE</b> b. s.	<b>H</b>	<b>LANNE</b>	<b>78</b>
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A fine summer head lettuce for the home garden. Its rich bronze color is distinctly different and attractive.

**HEADS**—Medium small, compact, well blanchd, crisp and very tender with pleasing buttery flavor.





## CAREFUL BREEDING

1. Hand pollination of cucumbers.
2. Use of pollen gun in corn hybridization.
3. A field of sweet corn inbreds, bagged to prevent natural pollination.
4. Pollinating peas at Idaho breeding grounds.

## SUPERVISED PRODUCTION

1. A Corneli fieldman proudly displays specimen fruit.
2. Inspecting tomato plants in a seed production field.
3. Onion seed field in full bloom.
4. Rogueing crew in a field of Black Valentine Stringless beans.





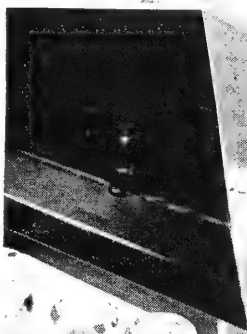
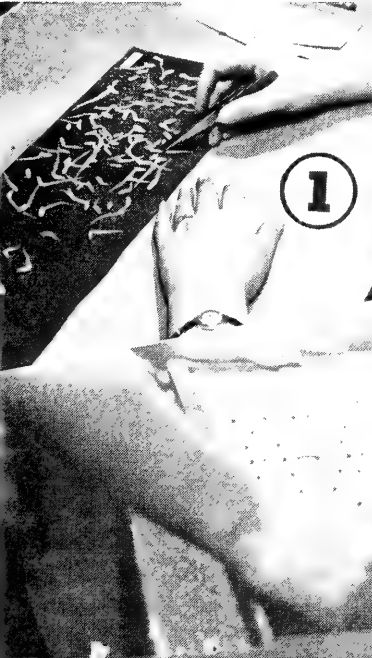
SEED BREEDERS, GROWERS & WHOLESALERS

## TRIAL GROUND TESTING

1. Pea trials on trellis.
2. Visitors study beet trials.
3. Appraising sweet corn hybrids.
4. A comparative study of cucumber strains.

## LABORATORY TESTING

1. Blotter test as used for germinating cucumber seed.
2. Making a purity analysis.
3. A tray of beans is removed from the germinator room.
4. Counting corn seedlings growing in sterilized sand.
5. An automatic counter is used in planting beans for test.
6. Recording sprout emergence in a Petri dish test.



# LETTUCE—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>EARLY CURLED SIMPSON w. s.</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>LETHE</b>	<b>45</b>
An early type widely used in the home garden.			
PLANT—Medium large, hardy, vigorous, dependable grower; leaves formed in a compact bunch in the center, large, frilled, crinkled, curled, decidedly crisp and tender, clean light green in color; of excellent quality and sweet flavor.			
<b>GRAND RAPIDS b. s.</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>LEACH</b>	<b>43</b>
The outstanding variety for greenhouse forcing, extensively used as a very early market sort for outside growing. Fairly tolerant of hot weather.			
PLANT—Large, erect, compact, and rapid grower; leaves, curled, crinkled, and fringed on the edges, crisp, delicately tender, exceedingly attractive clear light green color, particularly sweet flavored.			
<b>GREAT LAKES w. s.</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>LANOZ</b>	<b>83</b>
Produces solid heads without tipburn even under fairly adverse conditions. This desirable crisp heading variety of the Imperial type was developed by U. S. D. A. and Michigan State College. <i>All America Selection B. M. 1943.</i>			
HEADS—Large, solid, crisp, tender and of good shipping quality; dark green outer leaves well folded and ribby.			
<b>HANSON w. s.</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>LANKY</b>	<b>82</b>
An old standard, medium late summer heading variety with good flavor and quality.			
HEADS—Large in size, globular, light green, curled, tender, crisp, compact, with a delightful rich, sweet flavor; outer leaves light green, large, and curly with fringed edges.			
<b>ICEBERG w. s.</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>LARCH</b>	<b>82</b>
Greatly in demand for use in home gardens. Not the variety so often shipped and sold as "Iceberg". This true Iceberg is more tender, of better flavor than those New York, Great Lakes, and Imperial shipping types, but not as hardy.			
HEADS—Medium large, well formed, attractive, compact, hard, crumpled, light green; interior white, crisp, tender, and sweet; outside leaves curled and wavy with fringed edges, margins tinged with reddish brown.			
<b>IMPERIAL No. 44 w. s.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>LAPOR</b>	<b>82</b>
Adapted to specific sections, where it produces excellent but fairly small heads. Matures best under fall growing conditions.			
HEADS—Smaller than No. 847, outer leaves tightly folded and compact with a slight twist making a solid attractive head.			
<b>IMPERIAL No. 847 b. s.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>LATTS</b>	<b>82</b>
Resistant to Brown Blight it is used in areas where this disease is a factor. Is also used in other areas, rather widely adapted although replaced to some extent by Great Lakes types.			
HEADS—Medium large, attractive and oval formed; solid, and of generally very fine quality.			

## LETTUCE—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>MAY KING w. s.</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>LARPE</b>	<b>61</b>
An early butterhead lettuce, for forcing under glass. Makes a fine outdoor variety for a first early spring planting.			
<b>HEADS</b> —Small, short, round, and compact, light green outer leaves tinged with red, with inner part of head creamy yellow and delicately flavored.			
<b>NEW YORK or Wonderful w. s.</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>LARVA</b>	<b>78</b>
A well known head lettuce producing fine, large, hard, handsome heads which will carry for long distances. Our strain is unsurpassed.			
<b>HEADS</b> —Round, attractive, dark green, tightly folded; interior white, crisp, tender; outside leaves large, dark green, curled, and crinkled edged.			
<b>NEW YORK No. 515 w. s.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>LARRY</b>	<b>75</b>
A development of the New York variety for resistance to tipburn. Suggested for early planting in head lettuce growing sections where heading period runs into warm weather.			
<b>HEADS</b> —Very attractive, well formed, solid, crisp, medium large in size, bright dark green. Slightly earlier than regular New York.			
<b>OAK LEAVED</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>LEARN</b>	<b>43</b>
A distinct lettuce with smooth but deeply lobed leaves which resemble the leaf of an oak tree. An old favorite in home gardens.			
<b>PLANT</b> —Medium large size, spreading, medium green; leaves are thick, succulent, and tender. Forms an attractive central rosette.			
<b>PRIZE HEAD w. s.</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>LEAFY</b>	<b>45</b>
An old home garden favorite. Still considered one of the best non-heading varieties. Has bronzed reddish green leaves with excellent flavor and too tender for shipping.			
<b>PLANT</b> —Medium size, curly, frilled edge, loose leaf; inner leaves thin, crisp and very tender, bright medium green, fine sweet flavor; outside leaves bronzed reddish green, crumpled.			
<b>ROMAINE, or DARK COS</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>LOWRY</b>	<b>70</b>
Developed to withstand considerable heat and unfavorable weather. A valuable green salad variety and a good shipper.			
<b>HEADS</b> —Large, erect, oval; outer leaves dark green, slightly crumpled. Heads are well folded, lighter green interior; crisp, mildly bitter; endive-like flavor; excellent for salads. Slow to bolt.			

**LETTUCE—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>ST. LOUIS MARKET (HUBBARD'S MARKET)</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>LALZA</b>	<b>68</b>

A butterhead type for garden, local market or forcing.

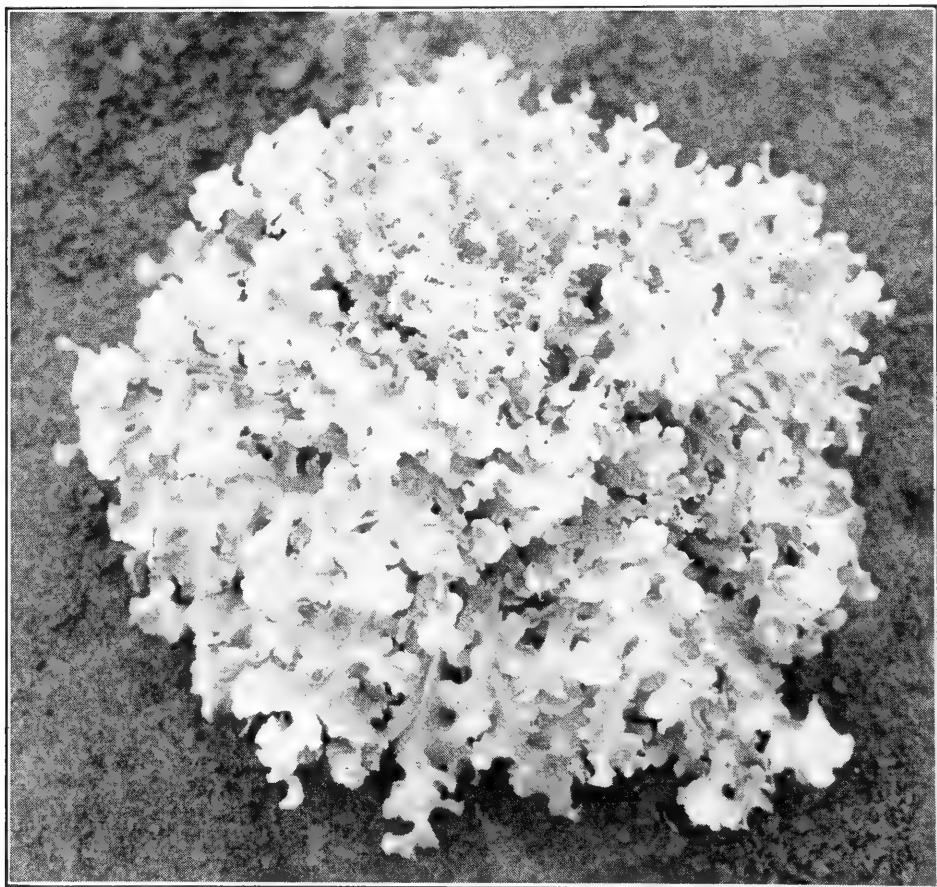
**HEADS**—Dark green, crumpled, straight edged leaves, gives a compact, medium sized, globular, firm, sweet, buttery flavored head.

**SALAD BOWL b. s.**

**HM LINGO 44**

A new variety, developed by Dr. Ross C. Thompson of the U.S.D.A. and particularly notable for its ability to produce attractive, tender leaves even under warm, dry conditions, and to stand handling better than most other leaf varieties. A fine home garden variety, each plant being of the proper size to make a complete "bowl of salad". Also well adapted to prepackaging. Very good source of vitamin A and C. *All America Selection G. M. 1952.*

**PLANT**—Large, round, compact, and most attractive, with long, deeply-lobed, waved leaves of medium green color.



**SALAD BOWL**—A compact, attractive plant that makes a very tasty salad.



LETTUCE—Continued

Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
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ONE of Our Lettuce Seed Production Fields—  
Note uniformity of plant growth.

**WHITE BOSTON** or Unrivalled or Cabbage or Butter w. s.      **HM**      **LICHE**      **74**

A butterhead type similar to Big Boston, except it is lighter in color and does not have the reddish brown tinge on the margins of the leaves. It is a truly fine strain, particularly for home or local marketing. Important in Europe.

**HEADS**—Medium size, cabbage butterhead type, light green, firm, compact, crisp, tender, with buttery creamy yellow interior; outer leaves light green, smooth, glossy, and straight edged.



**WHITE BOSTON**—A nice field of the Keystone strain about to be harvested.

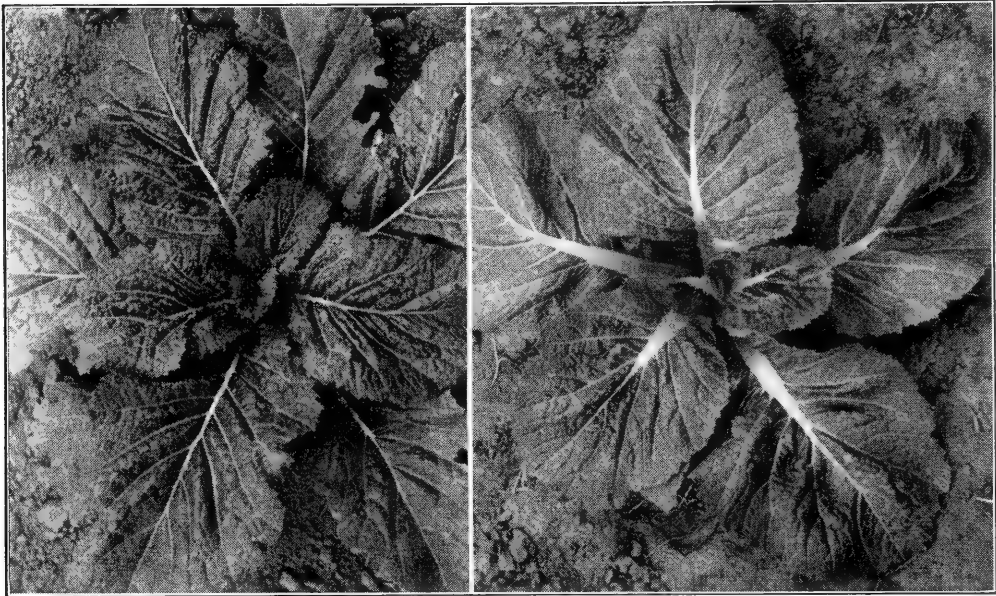
Moutarde  
Senf

MUSTARD

Senf  
Mostaza

Brassica juncea

Although mustard is well known today and commonly used for greens throughout the South, we feel it is destined to become even more popular as people learn of its delicious pungent flavor. Canned mustard greens are really good, retaining all the true flavor. Mustard is easily grown in spring and fall gardens.



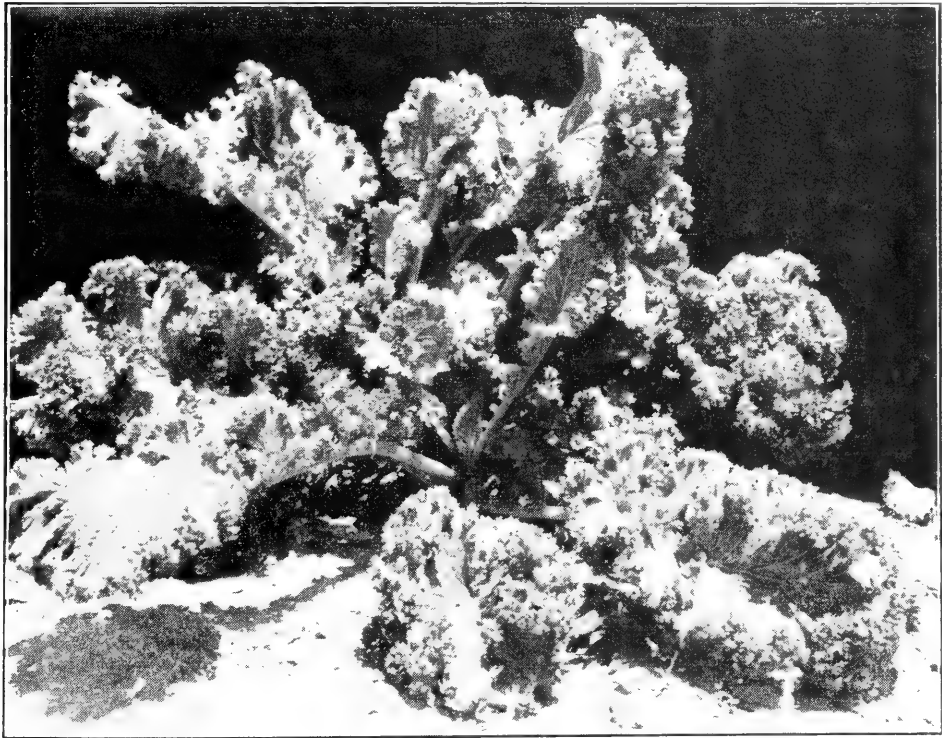
PRINCIPAL BROADLEAF MUSTARDS — Chinese Broadleaf (left), Florida Broadleaf (right).

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
CHINESE BROADLEAF or Elephant's Ear	HMC	MAPLE	45
A commonly grown mustard; hardy and vigorous, producing large, broad, oblong, serrate, dark green leaves with a rounded mid-rib, tender and excellent for greens. This variety does not shoot seed stalks quickly. Seeds reddish brown.			
FLORIDA BROADLEAF	HMC	MANTA	45
A fine large, rapid growing type; bright medium green, thick, broad, oval, smooth, large, slightly serrate leaves with a distinct flattened, wide, whitish mid-rib. Extensively grown because of its fine edible qualities and slowness to bolt seeders. Seeds reddish brown.			
FORDHOOK FANCY or Ostrich Plume	HMC	MARCH	50
A very finely curled plume-like mustard. Very desirable for greens, for its excellence in quality, and for being so slow in bolting. A vigorous, upright plant, rich bright green deeply fringed leaves. Seeds reddish brown.			



MUSTARD—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>PRIZEWINNER</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>MUYJS</b>	<b>48</b>
Southern Giant Curled Long Standing type, standing two to three days longer without bolting. Light yellowish-green, finely curled leaves, without spines or hairs. <i>All America Selection H. M. 1950.</i>			
<b>SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>MANNE</b>	<b>40</b>
This is similar to the long standing strain except that it matures quicker and sends up seed stalks earlier, hence better adapted for a quick crop or for growing in the fall when seed stalks are slower to form.			
<b>SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED LONG STANDING</b>	<b>HMSC</b>	<b>MARRY</b>	<b>45</b>
The leading mustard. It is unquestionably the most popular and widely known. It represents a high standard in quality and attractiveness. Plant large and upright in growth. Leaves, large, long, oval, crumpled, curled, and fringed on the margins, bright medium green color. Seeds reddish brown. <i>All America Selection G. M. 1935.</i>			



**SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED LONG STANDING**—Widely used and known for its fine appearance.

<b>TENDERGREEN</b> or Mustard Spinach (Komatsuma)	<b>HMSC</b>	<b>MEDAL</b>	<b>35</b>
<i>Brassica perviridis</i>			
An introduction of Oriental origin, it is an excellent sort because of its resistance to hot dry weather, and delicious flavor resembling blended spinach and mustard. Leaves, rich medium green in color, large oblong, smooth, with slender whitish center ribs. Does not bolt seeders quickly.			
<b>YELLOW</b> or White London	<b>HC</b>	<b>MASON</b>	<b>50</b>
<i>Brassica alba</i>			
An early sort, grown principally for its light-colored seeds, which are used for making table mustard. Plant rather dark green, with smooth, deeply cut leaves. Not used for greens, as it bolts seeders very early.			

Gombo  
Ocher

OKRA or GUMBO

Ocra  
Kimbombo

*Hibiscus esculentus*

Okra is a desirable vegetable and can easily be grown even in the hottest summer weather. It can be prepared in different ways to suit the varied likes of the family. Plant seed at the same time and about the same spacing as corn. Harvesting at the young tender stage is quite important. Used extensively in canned soups, stews and mixed vegetables.

NOTE: Height of plant where shown is of value only for general comparison and will vary greatly with soil moisture, fertility, climate and frequency of picking.



**OKRA TRIALS**—Inset of pods, left to right: Perkins Dwarf Green Long Pod, Dwarf Green Short Pod, White Velvet (Louisiana) and Long Green.

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>CLEMSON SPINELESS</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>OAWIN</b>	<b>55</b>
Developed by the South Carolina Experiment Station. A fine canning, commercial and garden variety most impressive for its uniformity of plant and spineless feature. A Perkins Green Pod type, but pods a little thicker. <i>All America Selection S. M. 1939.</i>			
<b>PLANT</b> —4 to 4½ feet tall; moderate foliage; very prolific.			
<b>PODS</b> —Develop to 9 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter; straight ridged and tapered near tip; rich green and of good quality.			

## OKRA or GUMBO—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days Seeded
<b>EMERALD (Green Velvet)</b>	<b>HCF</b>	<b>OKAYE</b>	<b>55</b>
A very attractive new dark green variety of the "velvet" type especially desirable for canning or freezing.			
PLANT—2½ to 3 ft. tall, sturdy, well branched, with medium dark green, fairly sparse foliage.			
PODS —8 to 9 inches long; very slender, round, spineless, smooth, and of an appealing dark (emerald) green color.			
<b>PERKINS DWARF GREEN LONG POD</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>OAPID</b>	<b>52</b>
As the name implies, this variety combines dwarf growing habit with long pod characteristic.			
PLANT—2½ to 3 feet, sturdy, well branched.			
PODS —7 to 8 inches long, tapered at tip, dark green, slender, ridged, good quality.			
<b>WHITE VELVET</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>OBESE</b>	<b>60</b>
An early, highly productive distinct sort, fine for the home garden.			
PLANT—5 feet in height.			
PODS —6 to 7 inches long, slender, entirely white, with a faint greenish cast; fleshy, tender, smooth, tapered, of fine quality.			

Oignon      **ONIONS**      Cipolla  
Zwiebel           Cebolla

*Allium Cepa*

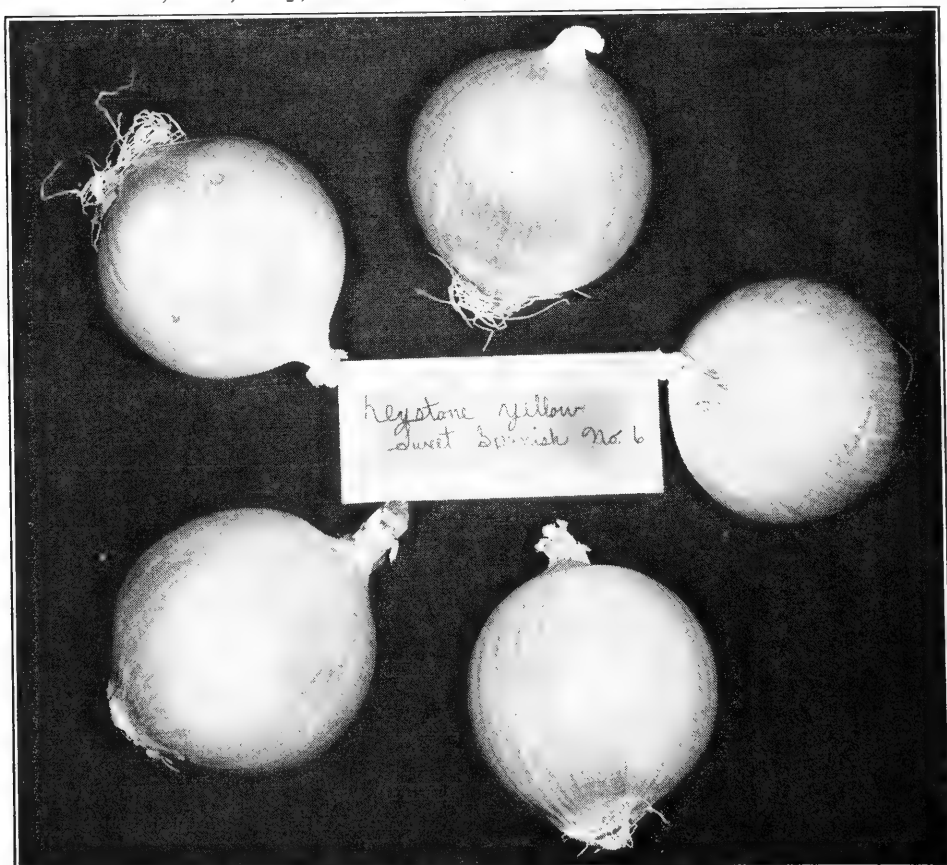
Onion seed should be drilled in fertile, well-prepared soil very early in the spring. Frost will then help with the weeding. Thinning may be done when large enough to use for green onions allowing plants to remain 2 to 4 inches apart to produce large or dry onions. Summer seedings may be made to produce fall green onions.

Our strains of onions are from carefully selected types bred for their specific use to give a maximum return to the grower. As suppliers to some of the most critical users in America, we have the opportunity of seeing the fine results obtained by them.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Season. Days Seeded to Bulbs
<b>AUSTRALIAN BROWN</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>OCEAN</b>	<b>110</b>
One of the best keeping onions used for storage through the winter and for sets. A dependable producer.			
BULBS—Medium sized, thick-flat in shape; flesh, solid, yellowish-white, strongly flavored; skin, very thick, reddish brown in color.			
<b>BERMUDA 986 or Excel Yellow Bermuda</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>OCHIT</b>	<b>92</b>
Has extremely mild, sweet flavor. May be grown from plants, but satisfactory in the South for growing large onions direct from seed. Not suitable for long storage. Developed from regular Yellow Bermuda by USDA and California and Texas Experiment Stations.			
BULBS—Medium sized, flat shaped; flesh, white, coarse textured, very juicy, sweet, mild flavor; skin, thin, straw colored.			
<b>BERMUDA, YELLOW</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>OBLID</b>	<b>92</b>
An old standby, mild and sweet, used for early market.			
BULBS—Medium size, flat, with white, juicy, mild-flavored flesh and light tan skin.			
<b>BRIGHAM YELLOW GLOBE (Southport)</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>OEZMA</b>	<b>115</b>
This is the true Brigham strain known for its fine keeping qualities. An excellent shipping and storage onion. An improved Southport Yellow Globe.			
BULBS—Medium sized, globe shaped with rounded base, excellent maturing type; flesh creamy white, solid, fine grained; skin, thick, dark yellow.			
<b>COCHISE, BROWN</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>ODARN</b>	<b>103</b>
Very similar to Cochise, White (See Page 74), but bulbs are brown in color, resembling Southport Yellow Globe in this respect.			

## ONIONS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>COCHISE, WHITE</b>	MS	OBAID	103
An extremely firm onion, of the Spanish type, but possessing very good keeping qualities; perhaps originated from a cross between Southport and Sweet Spanish, but is 7 to 10 days earlier than Sweet Spanish and has a shorter top.			
BULB—Large white, globe-shaped; extremely firm and a very good keeper. Has a smaller neck than that of regular Spanish.			
<b>CRYSTAL WAX</b>	HS	ODEON	92
An extremely early, mild, clear white onion of the Bermuda type. A very popular variety and used particularly in the South for early shipping to Northern markets. Not suitable for long storage.			
BULBS—Medium sized, flat shaped; flesh, white, coarse textured, juicy, sweet, delicious mild flavor; skin, waxy, pure white in color.			
<b>DANVER'S YELLOW GLOBE</b>	HM	OCHRE	112
A splendid Yellow Globe type which matures earlier than some of the yellow varieties. Valuable as a storage onion.			
BULBS—Medium sized, round shaped, uniform in development, small neck; flesh, white with yellowish tint, solid, crisp, fine textured, fairly mild; skin, thick, yellow in color.			
<b>EARLY YELLOW GLOBE</b>	M	OCOIN	95
An excellent early onion which has the much desired combination of earliness, color and type, along with good keeping qualities.			
BULBS—Medium large, globular to slightly elongated with a deep golden color, solid, crisp, fine textured, light creamy flesh.			



**KEYSTONE YELLOW SWEET SPANISH No. 6**—Finest strain of the popular Spanish type.

## ONIONS—Continued

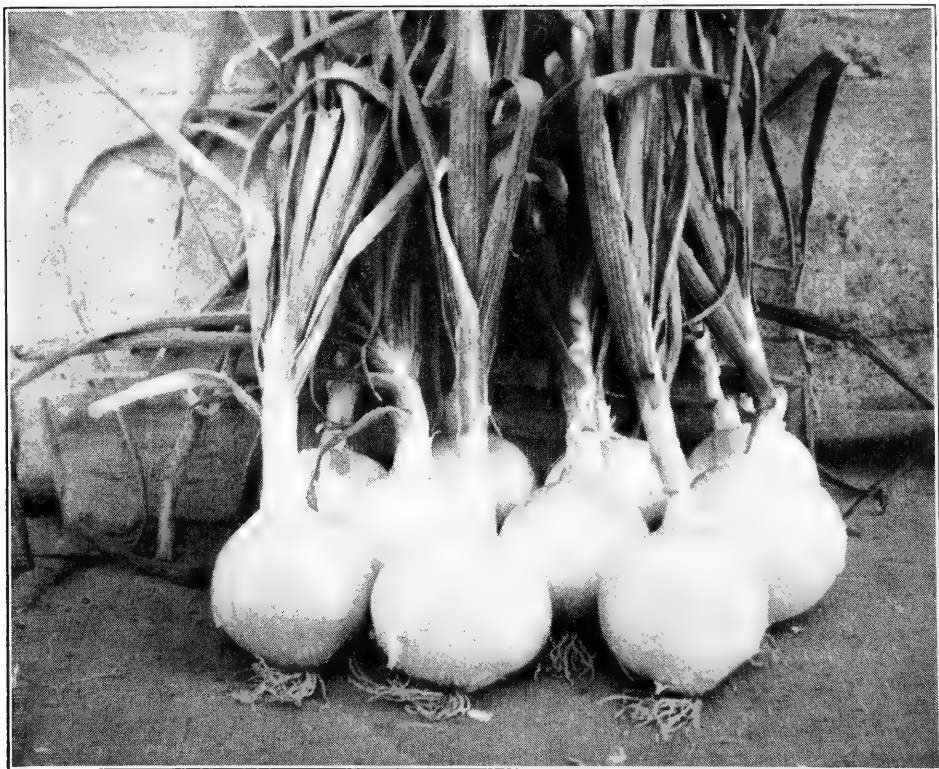
	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>EBENEZER or Japanese</b>	<b>MDr</b>	<b>OUTDO</b>	<b>120</b>
Excellent for sets because they have splendid over-winter keeping qualities. Used for dehydrating because of the excellent, strong flavor.			
<b>BULBS</b> —Thick-flat shaped, small necks; flesh, very firm, creamy white, fine textured; skin, attractive deep yellow color.			
<b>KEYSTONE YELLOW SWEET SPANISH No. 6</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>OREAP</b>	<b>112</b>
(Picture on Page 74)			
Selected and propagated at high elevation for 15 years at our Twin Falls, Idaho growing station from material originally developed by Prof. A. M. Binkley of the Colorado Experiment Station. Unquestionably the finest Sweet Spanish for growers and shippers. Produces tremendous tonnage of U. S. No. 1 per acre and stores over entire winter with remarkably low shrinkage. A vigorous grower; to some extent overcomes thrip damage.			
<b>BULBS</b> —Large, perfect globe shape, small neck dries down nicely, with heavy protecting deep yellowish-brown skin. Flesh, white; fine grained; mild pleasing flavor.			
<b>RED CREOLE</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>OBALD</b>	<b>150</b>
A Red Bermuda type which grows to a large size. Selected at Louisiana State College from native material. Resistant to thrips; late.			
<b>BULBS</b> —Large, oblate, reddish skin; flesh solid, fine grained, pinkish color, of a distinctly agreeable flavor.			
<b>RED WETHERSFIELD</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>ODIUM</b>	<b>110</b>
An excellent red skinned variety for the production of sets, or large mature bulbs for long storage.			
<b>BULBS</b> —Large, flattened and uniform in shape, small neck that matures down very nicely; flesh, solid, fine grained, white flushed with pink, strong but of pleasing flavor; skin, purplish red in color.			
<b>SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>OFTEN</b>	<b>115</b>
A beautiful, uniform, high quality, prolific large white onion. A good keeper for a reasonable length of time.			
<b>BULBS</b> —Medium large, perfect globe shape; flesh, waxy white, fine grained, solid, mild, appealing flavor; skin, thin, most attractive pure white in color.			



**SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE**—Heavy producer and a good shipper.

## ONIONS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>TEXAS EARLY GRANO</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>OBGLO</b>	<b>130</b>
Developed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station for earliness and greater uniformity of maturity than Early Grano. Earliest, newest and most promising of the Babosa or Grano strains. A mild, early market onion; when properly matured, ships and holds a little better than the Bermudas.			
<b>BULBS</b> —Uniform in shape, deep globe to top shaped, light yellow skin, pure white flesh, sweet and mild flavor. Resistant to splitting and bolting.			
<b>WHITE LISBON BUNCHING</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>OVATE</b>	<b>95</b>
A white non-bulbing variety generally used for early bunching onions. Swells only slightly at base.			
<b>WHITE PORTUGAL or Silverskin</b>	<b>HMCDr</b>	<b>OMBER</b>	<b>100</b>
The all-purpose white onion. A standard variety which is the main white onion set producer. Excellent for pickles, boiling, or for green bunching. Early in maturity, hardy, and reliable.			
<b>BULBS</b> —Medium sized and thick flat; flesh, firm, white, fine grained, mild, pleasant flavor; skin, silvery white in color.			
<b>WHITE SWEET SPANISH (Jumbo)</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>ORAIN</b>	<b>112</b>
Fulfills demand of large growers and shippers for a white Sweet Spanish onion that grows fine large bulbs, stores over short period, and yields with regular yellow Sweet Spanish.			
<b>BULBS</b> —Large, very uniform globe shape, attractive pure white; flesh, white; fine grained; of fine quality and mild flavor.			



**WHITE SWEET SPANISH (JUMBO)**—A very attractive strain.

## ONIONS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>YELLOW SWEET SPANISH (Utah)</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>OLEOD</b>	<b>112</b>

An improvement over the old Riverside strain. Now popular and widely used in commercial Sweet Spanish producing areas. Fairly good keeper.

**BULBS**—Large globe shaped with dark yellow or brownish yellow skin; small neck; flesh, white, fine grained and of mild, sweet flavor.

**Persil      Parsley      Prezzemolo**  
**Petersilie      Perejil**  
*Petroselinum hortense*

Parsley has been used as a garnish since the days of the early Greeks. The leaves are also used for flavoring in soups and salads.

A rich fertile soil well supplied with nitrogen organic matter and plenty of moisture is desirable. Medium sized roots can be potted for the kitchen window. Leaves may be dried and kept for winter use.

**HAMBURG (Edible Root)      P.h. var. radicosum      PACHA      90**

This parsley forms a thick parsnip-like root which is used for flavoring in soups, etc. If so desired, these roots may be stored for winter use, the same as other root crops of this nature. Leaves are flat and deeply cut, resembling the plain variety.

**MOSS CURLED or Double Curled or Triple Curled      PAGAN      70**

Unsurpassed for decorative garnishing purposes. This variety produces a compact growth of very rich, dark green leaves, which are extremely curled and finely cut, giving an appearance of moss; hence the name.

**PLAIN      PAINT      75**

Desirable for its aromatic and flavoring qualities in soups, etc. The plant is a heavy yielder of smooth, dark green, deeply cut leaves.

**Panais      Parsnip      Pastinaca**  
**Pastinake      Chirivia**  
*Pastinaca sativa*

The parsnip has been cultivated since about the time of the Christian Era. Plant in the early spring, as they will stand some frost. Allow to grow all summer and harvest in the late fall or winter. The roots are not injured by freezing. When kept near freezing, the starch in the roots changes to sugar and improves the quality.

**HOLLOW CROWN or Ideal or Guernsey or Model      HMS      PALMY      125**

One of the best and most popular varieties. Hardy, a vigorous grower, and highly dependable. Superb, sugary flavor; good quality.

**ROOTS**—About 12 inches long, 3 inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapered to a point, smooth, hollow crowned, white; flesh fine textured, tender.

**Pols      Peas      Piselli**  
**Erbesen      Guisante**  
*Pisum sativum*

The importance of peas as a food is emphasized when we realize how extensively they are grown and how often they appear on our menu. It is a tremendous responsibility upon the seedsmen to have available sufficient quantities of seed, true to variety and bred to produce a profitable crop in a given locality, for a definite purpose, whether it be for the gardener, shipper, canner or freezer.

In accepting our share of the responsibility we constantly carry on a perpetual breeding program to improve, instill disease resistance, and develop new varieties to meet the ever changing demand. The carefully chosen production areas for our Keystone Seed Peas is indicative of their excellent quality.

Peas are a cool season crop. Best performance will be obtained when they are planted as early as weather conditions will permit and on soil of high fertility.

Additional information as to sieve size and heat unit requirements will be furnished upon request.



## PEAS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>GARDEN ALASKA, W. R. (Smooth Seed)</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>PANEL</b>	<b>54</b>
A refined strain of regular Alaska. Probably the most widely grown of all peas because of its heavy production of small, round, smooth peas and resistance to Fusarium wilt. It is familiar to everyone either as canned Early June Peas or in the home garden. Our tests indicate that, for canners, at 100 tenderometer reading over 70% of the peas were 1, 2, and 3 sieve size.			
VINE—28 inches tall, slender, light green, uniform in growth.			
PODS—2¾ inches long, smooth, blunt, light green, straight, round, 5 to 7 peas.			
PEAS—Small, round, medium green, uniform. Dry seed, bluish gray-green, and smooth, about 2,300 per pound.			
<b>ALASKA SUPREME, W. R. (Smooth Seed)</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>PALNO</b>	<b>57</b>
A larger super-type Alaska, developing a vine four to six inches taller and of more vigorous, slightly coarser, growth than regular Alaska. Can be used farther South than regular Alaska because of its longer holding characteristic. Of interest to canners is the fact that at 100 tenderometer reading about 60% of the peas are 1, 2, and 3 sieve size, maturing slowly, requiring 3100 heat units to mature from 85 to 100 tenderometer reading according to our tests.			
VINE—32 to 34 inches tall, a shade darker green than regular Alaska.			
PODS—2¾ to 3 inches long, of same shape and general appearance as Alaska, except slightly longer, 6 to 8 peas.			
PEAS—Small round, medium green, and uniform. Dry seed, medium small, bluish gray-green, round and smooth, about 2,150 per pound.			
<b>ALASKA DARK GREEN (Smooth Seed)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>PALAS</b>	<b>54</b>
A new variety with pods and berries darker green in color than those of other Alaska strains. At 100 tenderometer reading about 60% of the peas are 1, 2, and 3 sieve size according to our tests.			
VINE—28 inches tall, slender, shade darker green than regular Alaska, uniform in growth.			
PODS—2¾ inches long, smooth, blunt, dark green, straight, round, 5 to 7 peas.			
PEAS—Small, round, dark green, uniform. Dry seed, bluish gray-green and smooth, about 2,300 per pound.			
<b>ALDERMAN or Dark Telephone or Telephone</b>	<b>HMSF</b>	<b>PYREY</b>	<b>75</b>
Heavy production, excellent quality, attractive pods and wilt resistance make this an excellent variety for home, market, quick freezing and shipping. According to our test 85% of the peas are sieve sizes 5, 6, and 7 at 100 tenderometer reading.			
VINE—4½ to 5 feet tall, dark green, coarse, hardy, prolific grower.			
PODS—4½ to 5½ inches long, single, broad, plump, well-filled, dark green, pointed, straight, 8 to 10 peas.			
PEAS—Large, dark green, tender, sweet, excellent flavor, of finest quality. Dry seed, squarish to flattened, wrinkled, light green in color, about 1,425 per pound.			
<b>AMEER or Claudit or Mammoth Pod Alaska</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>PANGE</b>	<b>58</b>
A fairly large pod of Alaska type; earliness and cold tolerance make it suitable for home and market gardeners.			
VINE—30 to 36 inches, uniform in height, light green.			
PODS—3 to 3¼ inches long, single, medium green, blunt, somewhat curved, 7 to 8 peas.			
PEAS—Round, light green, medium quality. Dry seed, bluish green, round, and smooth, about 2,000 per pound.			
<b>AMERICAN WONDER, Early Dwarf</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>PANIC</b>	<b>60</b>
Popular for home garden. Wrinkled, early sort with a fine flavor. Our strain is uniform, productive and has rather large pods.			
VINE—15 inches tall, sturdy, dark green.			
PODS—3½ inches long, blunt, broad, medium light green, sometimes paired, straight, 6 to 7 peas.			
PEAS—Fine flavored and tender. Dry seed, green, wrinkled, about 2,160 per pound.			

## PEAS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>BLISS EVERBEARING</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>PATEN</b>	<b>76</b>
Dependable, hardy, long-bearing, grown principally in home and market gardens. Wilt resistant.			
VINE—2½ feet tall, stout, vigorous, dark green, bears over long period.			
PODS—3 inches long, paired, medium green, almost blunt, straight, well filled, 5 to 6 peas.			
PEAS—Large, sweet, of good quality. Dry seed, large, flattened, wrinkled, green in color, about 2,080 per pound.			
<b>CREOLE</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>PAINO</b>	<b>70</b>
Particularly valuable for home garden planting in the South. Also recommended as a green cover crop, and for planting in fall or very early spring in cotton or corn stubble which will support the vines during harvest and then all may be plowed under as green manure. Shows resistance to mildew. Our stock is pure line bred and of excellent uniformity.			
VINE—4½ to 5 feet tall, very vigorous, prolific, hardy, and medium light green.			
PODS—2¾ to 3 inches long, well filled, medium green, single and paired.			
SEED—Cream to light green color and smooth, dimpled. About 2,000 per pound.			
<b>DARK GREEN PERFECTION</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>PAZEZ</b>	<b>66</b>
A Perfection strain adapted to quick freezing as well as canning. Wilt resistant, early, with dark green berries of sieve sizes 3, 4, and 5 at tenderometer reading of 100 according to our tests.			
VINE—30 inches tall, dark green, sturdy, prolific.			
PODS—3½ inches long, dark green, blunt, plump, straight, mostly paired, well filled with 7 to 9 peas of excellent quality.			
PEAS—Medium small, dark green. Dry seed, green, wrinkled, 2,000 per pound.			
<b>DWARF ALDERMAN or Dwarf Telephone</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>PAONE</b>	<b>74</b>
A very fine semi-tall, large, dark podded pea for gardeners and shippers. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt.			
VINE—28 inches tall, sturdy, branching type; dark green and prolific.			
PODS—5 inches long, large, broad, dark green, slightly curved and pointed; usually 9 peas per pod.			
PEAS—Large, bright green, hold tenderness well, of fine sweet flavor. Seed, wrinkled, large and green, about 1,440 per pound.			
<b>DWARF GRAY SUGAR (Edible Pods)</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>PATSY</b>	<b>66</b>
A home garden variety that produces edible pods. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt.			
VINE—24 to 30 inches tall, hardy, prolific, slender, purple blossoms.			
PODS—2½ to 3 inches long, paired, light green, curved, almost blunt, fairly plump, and fleshy. May be eaten when young much the same as snap beans.			
PEAS—Dry seed, small, smooth, round, and mottled reddish gray in color. About 2,160 seeds per pound.			
<b>FIRST AND BEST or Morning Star or Pedigree Extra Early or John L.</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>PAPPY</b>	<b>54</b>
This variety is one of the very earliest.			
VINE—30 inches tall, vigorous, hardy, medium green, slender, good yielder.			
PODS—2¾ inches long, light green, 5 to 7 peas, blunt, round, and single.			
PEAS—Round, light green, fair quality. Dry seed, round, white to whitish green, and smooth, about 2,080 per pound.			

## PEAS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>FREEZONIAN</b>	<b>HMSF</b>	<b>PATAM</b>	<b>60</b>
Similar to Thomas Laxton, and may be used wherever Thomas Laxton is used. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt.			
VINE—34 to 36 inches tall, dark green, vigorous and prolific.			
PODS—3½ inches long, dark green, blunt, single, 7 to 8 peas.			
PEAS—Almost round, dark green, tender, sweet, of fine quality. Dry seed, large, wrinkled, cream and green in color, about 1,600 per pound.			
<b>GIANT STRIDE</b>	<b>SF</b>	<b>PARIN</b>	<b>73</b>
An extra large podded variety of fine quality, used for freezing and shipping.			
VINE—24 to 28 inches tall, dark green, very productive.			
PODS—5 to 5½ inches long, single and double, large, broad and attractive. Dark green, slightly curved, pointed, 8 to 10 peas per pod.			
PEAS—Large, tender. Dry seed, large, wrinkled, green. 1,400 per pound.			
<b>GLACIER</b>	<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>PAOON</b>	<b>58</b>
An early strain of Thomas Laxton type, with qualities of Thomas Laxton. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt.			
VINE—30 to 32 inches tall, hardy grower, very productive for its class.			
PODS—3¼ to 3½ inches long, dark green, square end, similar to Thomas Laxton.			
PEAS—Flattened round shape, rich green, 7 to 8 peas per pod, of sweet flavor and very good quality. Dry seed, wrinkled, cream and green color, about 1,600 per pound.			
<b>GRADUS IMPROVED or Frostie</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>PARED</b>	<b>64</b>
Our strain of improved stock is very uniform, medium early, and large podded. At 100 tenderometer reading 85% of the peas are 5, 6, and 7 sieve size, according to our tests.			
VINE—36 inches tall, a vigorous, uniform grower, heavy light green foliage.			
PODS—4 inches long, medium green, single, broad, pointed, 8 peas per pod.			
PEAS—Large, oblong, sweet, very fine flavored. Dry seed, large oblong, wrinkled, cream to green color, about 1,600 per pound.			
<b>GREEN BAYOU</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>PAWOW</b>	<b>65</b>
Developed at Louisiana Agricultural College for heat tolerance. Also resistant to cold. Pods are similar to Thomas Laxton; vines somewhat taller.			
VINE—48 inches tall, medium light green foliage, vigorous, productive. First blossoms borne on tenth node.			
PODS—3½ inches long, single, dark green, broad, plump, straight, blunt, 7 to 8 peas per pod.			
PEAS—Round, dark green, medium sized. Dry seed, round, smooth to slightly wrinkled, cream and green in color, about 1,600 per pound.			
<b>HUNDREDFOLD or Laxtonian or Blue Bantam</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>PURLY</b>	<b>62</b>
A large dark-podded variety valuable for truckers, shippers and home gardeners.			
VINE—18 to 20 inches tall, very uniform, dark green, sturdy stem, heavily productive.			
PODS—4¼ to 4½ inches long, single, broad, curved, pointed, dark green, 8 peas.			
PEAS—Large, sweet, excellent flavor. Dry seed, large, wrinkled, cream to green colored, about 1,520 per pound.			

**PEAS—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>LAXTON'S PROGRESS</b> or <b>Progress No. 9</b>	<b>HMF</b>	<b>PUTTY</b>	<b>62</b>

The best of the large-podded Laxtonian types, uniform in maturity.

VINE—16 to 18 inches tall, dark green, prolific.

PODS—4½ to 4¾ inches long, single, attractive, fully ¾ inch broad, dark green, curved and pointed, with 7 to 9 peas.

PEAS—Large, dark green, oval, tender, of excellent flavor. Dry seed, large, elongated, flattened, wrinkled, green and yellow, about 1,400 per pound.



**LAXTON'S PROGRESS**—A pedigreed strain; note the fine, long pods.

<b>LAXTON'S SUPERB</b> or <b>Early Bird</b> or <b>Improved Laxtonian</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>PYGMY</b>	<b>60</b>
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The earliest of the large-podded dwarf peas, fine for home and market garden.

VINE—18 to 20 inches tall, light green, very hardy, robust, heavy yielder.

PODS—4 to 4¼ inches long, medium green, sometimes double, curved, pointed, 8 to 9 peas.

PEAS—Dark green, round, tender, good quality. Dry seed, dark green, dimpled, belonging to the semi-wrinkled class, about 1,440 per pound.

<b>LITTLE MARVEL</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>PADDY</b>	<b>62</b>
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A high quality, productive, and a truly attractive podded variety. Extensively used for shipping and local marketing. Our stock has a darker vine and pod, much improved over original strains.

VINE—18 inches tall, sturdy, dark green, and very productive.

PODS—3 inches long, single and quite often paired, blunt, dark green, plump, round, exceptionally well filled, 7 to 8 peas.

PEAS—Large, green, tender, sweet, fine, flavored. Dry seed, distinctly squarish, wrinkled and green, about 1,680 per pound.

**PEAS—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>MAMMOTH LUSCIOUS SUGAR (Edible Pods)</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>PAIRS</b>	<b>72</b>

A home garden variety with large edible pods.

VINE—4½ feet tall, medium green, very hardy.

PODS—4 to 4¼ inches long, single, brittle, tender when young.

PEAS—Dry seed, large, round, smooth, reddish-grey in color, about 2,000 per pound.

<b>METEOR or Dwarf Tom Thumb or Radio</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>PURGE</b>	<b>54</b>
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An early, dwarf, smooth seeded variety with dark green seeds, deserves wider use.

VINE—8 to 12 inches tall, dark green, small but vigorous grower.

PODS—3 to 3½ inches long, dark green, single, 7 to 8 peas per pod.

PEAS—Medium dark green, good quality. Dry seed, medium dark green, round, dimpled and smooth, about 1,600 per pound.



**METEOR or DWARF TOM THUMB**—Known as Meteor in England and as Petit Provençal in France and Belgium. Productive, very early and dwarf.

# PEAS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>NOTT'S EXCELSIOR</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>PARTY</b>	<b>63</b>
A well-known early home and market garden pea, with fine edible qualities. Frequently used as American Wonder.			
VINE—16 inches tall, slender, dark green, vigorous grower.			
PODS—3 inches long, blunt, sometimes paired, medium green, straight, 6 to 7 peas.			
PEAS—Tender, medium sized, of good quality. Dry seed, squarish, green in color, about 2,160 per pound.			
<b>PERFECTION</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>PABIT</b>	<b>70</b>
A leading canning variety noted for productiveness and development of crop all at one time. Resistant to Fusarium wilt. Our pedigreed strain is outstanding for its uniformity of pod, vines, and maturity. At 100 tenderometer reading 90% of the peas are 3, 4, and 5 sieve sizes, according to our tests.			
VINE—30 inches tall, medium green, sturdy, vigorous grower even under adverse conditions.			
PODS—3¼ to 3½ inches long, paired, medium green, almost blunt, plump, straight, 7 to 8 peas.			
PEAS—Medium size, medium green, uniform, of sweet flavor and good quality. Dry seed, uniformly medium green, wrinkled, about 1,900 per pound.			
<b>EARLY PERFECTION</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>PIZZA</b>	<b>65</b>
This strain of the popular canning variety is 4 to 5 days earlier than regular Perfection, and is useful to extend the canning period. 90 per cent of the peas are 3, 4 and 5 sieve size at 100 tenderometer reading, according to our tests.			
VINE—30 inches tall, medium dark green, vigorous, uniform and productive.			
PODS—3¼ inches long, blunt, plump and loose without being puffy, straight medium green and mostly paired, with 7 to 8 peas.			
PEAS—Medium size, very nice green pea color, and of very good quality. Dry seed uniformly bright green, wrinkled, about 2,000 per pound.			
<b>PREMIUM GEM or Little Gem</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>PARSE</b>	<b>63</b>
A favorite among home and market gardeners. Hardy and productive.			
VINE—16 to 17 inches tall, occasionally paired, medium dark green, stout.			
PODS—3 inches long, almost round, straight, blunt, with prolonged tip, medium green, 6 to 7 peas.			
PEAS—Medium large, round, very good quality. Dry seed, medium sized, wrinkled and green, about 2,000 per pound.			
<b>PRIDE</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>PEDRI</b>	<b>64</b>
Uniform in growth and maturity. Resistant to Fusarium wilt. At 100 tenderometer reading 80% of the peas are 4, 5, and 6 sieve size, according to our tests.			
VINE—28 to 30 inches tall, sturdy, vigorous, uniform, productive, shows resistance to aphids.			
PODS—3½ inches long, blunt, oval, broad, straight, medium green, single and paired, 7 to 9 peas per pod.			
PEAS—Medium size, medium green, oval, of sweet flavor and fair quality. Dry seed, medium, wrinkled, green, about 1,850 per pound.			

# PEAS—Continued

Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
C	PWEET	54

## SWEET ALASKA or No. 4683

A variety with Alaska type plants and pods, and wrinkled seed. Has met with favor by canners who want a small sieve sized "sweet". Resistant to Fusarium wilt. At 100 tenderometer reading 60% to 70% of the peas are 1, 2, and 3 sieve size, according to our tests.

VINE—26 to 28 inches tall, texture of vine, foliage color, and yield similar to Alaska.

PODS—2 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches long, blunt, round, straight, single, light green, slightly shorter and narrower than regular Alaska.

PEAS—Very small, round, sweeter than Alaska, rich green. Dry seed, small, green, wrinkled, about 2,400 per pound.

## TALL MELTING SUGAR (Edible Pods) or Mammoth Melting

HM PEAKY 72

A leading variety of the edible pod class for home and market garden use. Considered superior because of its high quality. Resistant to Fusarium wilt.

VINE—4 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall, light green, very hardy.

PODS—4 to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, single, brittle, tender, fleshy, stringless, fiberless, and of fine quality.

PEAS—Dry seed, large, round, smooth, creamy white, about 2,000 per pound.

## THOMAS LAXTON (Dark Podded)

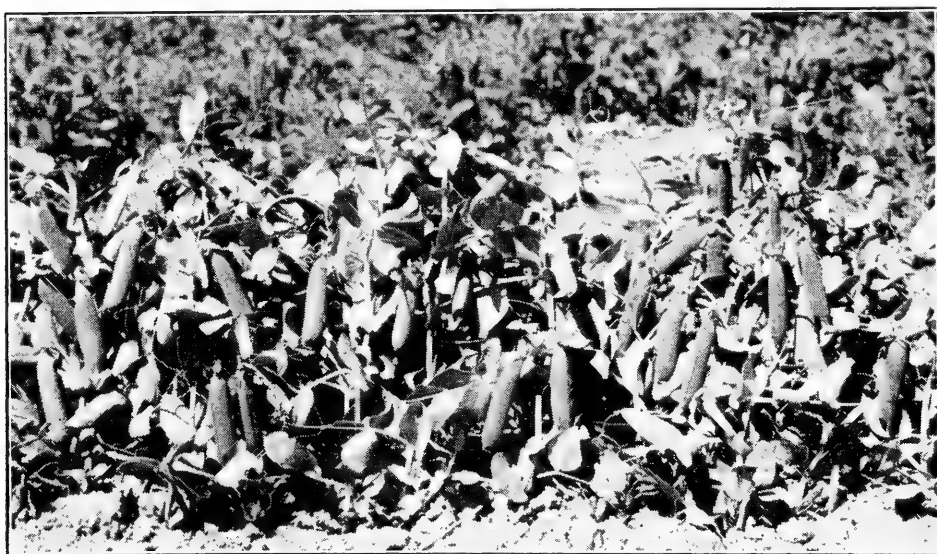
HMSF PATCH 60

Unsurpassed as a freezing variety because of its exceptionally high quality, attractiveness and productivity. Also fine garden and market sort. Resistant to Fusarium wilt.

VINE—34 to 36 inches tall, medium green, vigorous and prolific.

PODS—3 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, single, uniform, dark green, broad, plump, straight, blunt or square-ended, 7 to 8 peas.

PEAS—Almost round, appealing medium green color, tender, sweet, of high quality. Dry seed, wrinkled, cream and green in color, about 1,600 per pound.



**THOMAS LAXTON (Dark Podded)**—The best pea for freezing, and a favorite for home and market gardens.



# PEAS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>WANDO (Dark Perfection Type)</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>PANDO</b>	<b>66</b>
Developed from a cross between Laxtons Progress and a hardy Perfection type pea by the late Dr. B. L. Wade, U. S. Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory at Charleston, S. C. Bred for tolerance to heat and cold. Of medium size and excellent quality, fine for canning and freezing.			
VINE—24 to 28 inches tall, dark green, vigorous and prolific, stiff stem with zigzag internodes.			
PODS—3½ inches long, dark green, medium slender, straight, blunt, well filled.			
PEAS—Medium size, dark green. Dry seed, medium size, green, wrinkled, about 2,650 per pound.			
<b>WHITE MARROWFAT (Large)</b>	<b>H Dr</b>	<b>PEACE</b>	<b>82</b>
A late home garden variety, and used in dry state for soup purposes.			
VINE—4½ to 5 feet tall, very hardy, light green, prolific, vigorous grower.			
PODS—3 to 3½ inches long, single, light green, plump, straight, and blunt, 5 to 6 peas.			
PEAS—Large, round, marrow flavored. Dry seed, large, smooth, round, creamy white color with yellow interior.			
<b>WILLET'S WONDER</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>PARCH</b>	<b>70</b>
A wilt resistant, cold tolerant variety, used in the South for winter planting.			
VINE—26 inches tall.			
PODS—3 inches long, light green, rough, borne both singly and doubly.			
PEAS—Very small, light green. Dry seed, wrinkled, green, about 2,160 per pound.			

## TABLE FIELD PEAS

*Vigna sinensis*

The table peas in these groups make very excellent eating when properly cooked and seasoned. They are particularly esteemed throughout the South. When storing the dry peas for later use, fumigate them carefully and store them in a dry, cool, clean place so as to prevent weevil from developing.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>BROWN CROWDER</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>PEPIT</b>	<b>100-105</b>
There are two principal types of Brown Crowder: Brown Sugar Crowder and Alabama Crowder. The latter matures in about 100 days, the former in 105. Both are of very fine edible quality, and are similar in growth habit, being of the half-runner type and setting pods at the crown of the plant. The Alabama vines are somewhat shorter than those of Brown Sugar. The seed of both varieties is buff-brown with dark eyes.			
<b>CALIFORNIA BLACKEYE No. 5</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>PEFIF</b>	<b>95</b>
An improved selection made by Prof. W. W. Mackie from the old Dwarf or half runner line number 8145. Pod set is concentrated at crown, pods are held more erect, and the seed is large. Normally much more productive than the old Blackeye types, and in addition No. 5 is resistant to charcoal rot, cowpea wilt and nematodes. Dry seed is white with black eye and very popular for table use and processing.			
<b>DIXIELEE</b>	<b>HCF</b>	<b>PELAM</b>	<b>100</b>
This new variety was developed at the Mississippi Delta Branch Experiment Station, and has proven to be a very good producer under a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. Eating quality is fine, and the peas are especially good for home or commercial canning and freezing. The plant is a semi-bunch type on good soils, and a bunch type on less fertile soils. Nematode resistance is very high. The pods are 8" long, filled with large, light green peas. The pods ripen much more uniformly than those of most other varieties. Dry seed is somewhat flattened and squarish, and brown in color with a darker brown eye.			
<b>EARLY RAMSHORN w. r.</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>PERTE</b>	<b>96</b>
An early pea of the typical blackeye type, quite similar in most respects to California Blackeye No. 5. Very well liked for its good yield and attractive appearance.			

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>PURPLE HULL</b>	<b>HCF</b>	<b>PEPLE</b>	<b>100</b>

This is a very popular pea notable for the edible pods that turn a vivid dark purple as they mature. Two improved strains are Purple Hull 49 and Bunch Purple Hull. The peas of Purple Hull 49 are very suitable for processing and table use both at green stage and dry stage. Purple Hull 49 shells much more easily than Bunch Purple Hull, and thus may be the more desirable one for commercial use. Furthermore, the dark eyed Bunch Purple Hull peas make a canned or frozen pack of poor appearance because the dark eye pigment diffuses into the cotyledons during processing. Dry seed color of both types is buff-brown, but Purple Hull 49 has a brown eye and Bunch Purple Hull a maroon eye.

<b>TEXAS CREAM or CONCH</b>	<b>HCF</b>	<b>PLETE</b>	<b>105</b>
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This is a fine variety with attractive cream colored dry peas that make a very fine canned or frozen pack. The plants are upright and prolific and bear pods mostly at middle and tip of stems. Green peas are medium large to large, oval, and medium light green in color. Dry seed is cream colored with tan eyes.

Piment    **PEPPER**    Peperone  
Pfeffer                      Pimento  
*Capsicum frutescens*

Garden peppers belong to a different botanical family than the black tree pepper of commerce. Sweet or mild fleshed varieties are used in salads, for stuffing, pickles, processed cheese, and some are dried for grinding into paprika. The pungent fleshed varieties are used in relishes, pickles, seasoning sauces, and for drying and grinding into red pepper. The pepper is a long, warm season crop, easily damaged by frost; but during periods of very high temperature may drop blossoms and not resume setting fruits until more moderate weather sets in. Extremely rich soil also may result in a poor set of fruits, but this can be counteracted by root pruning. Soil should be fertile enough for strong leaf growth which will shade the fruits and prevent sunburn.

### PUNGENT OR "HOT" VARIETIES

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>ANAHEIM CHILI</b>	<b>C Dr</b>	<b>PRESA</b>	<b>80</b>

Used commercially for canning and drying. Quite popular in the South and California.

**PLANT**—20 to 24 inches in height, hardy, vigorous, upright, fairly large leaves, heavily productive.

**FRUIT**—6 to 8 inches long, 1½ inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapering to a point, nearly straight; flesh, thicker than average of this group, pungent or hot, deep green, turning to rich scarlet at maturity. A very attractive pepper.

<b>FLORAL GEM</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>PREAL</b>	<b>74</b>
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A very hot wax pickling variety, popular in certain sections of California and the Southwest, but may be readily grown elsewhere.

**PLANT**—24 to 30 inches tall, erect, prolific.

**FRUIT**—2¼ inches long, 1 inch in diameter, tapered, smooth; color, waxy yellow, turning to bright red at maturity.

<b>HUNGARIAN WAX (Slim) (Picture on Page 87)</b>	<b>MC</b>	<b>PECAN</b>	<b>65</b>
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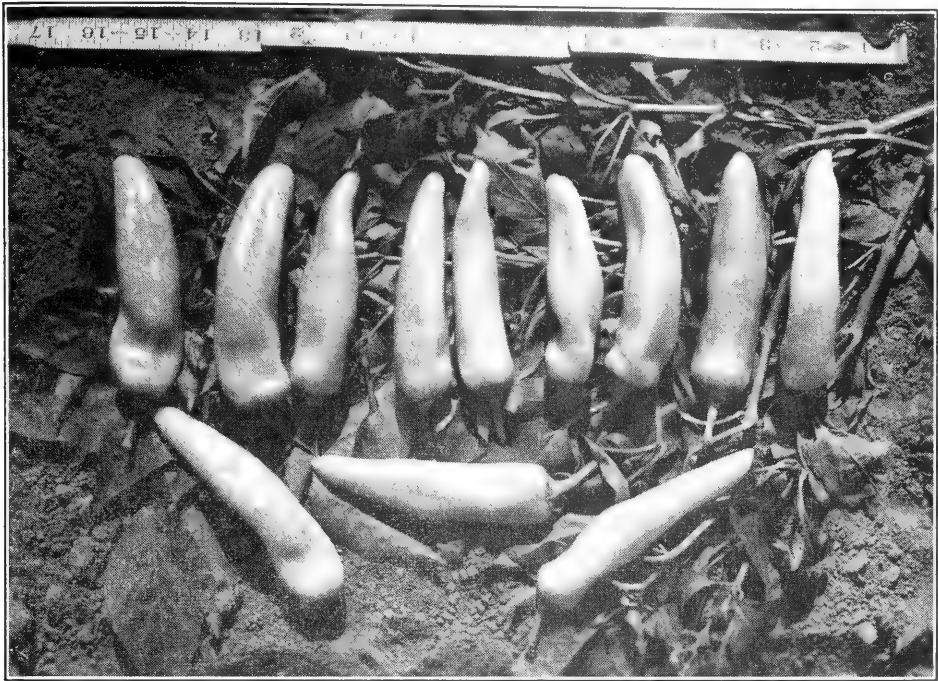
An important pickling and canning variety. First early in season.

**PLANT**—12 to 15 inches in height, hardy and prolific, bearing fruit both upright and pendant.

**FRUIT**—5½ to 6½ inches long, 1½ inches in diameter, tapered, smooth; flesh, fairly thick and pungent; color, variable, pale green to waxy yellow, becoming bright red at maturity.

PEPPER—Continued

Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
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**HUNGARIAN WAX**—Our strain is the high yielding, bright yellow podded one.

<b>LONG SLIM CAYENNE (Finger Hot)</b>	<b>HMC Dr</b>	<b>PEDAL</b>	<b>70</b>
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A leading variety for drying, grinding and for sauces. Adapted to a wide growing range. Our strain is the slim type.

**PLANT**—24 to 30 inches tall, erect, upright, vigorous, and unusually productive.

**FRUIT** —4½ to 5 inches in length, ½ inch in diameter at shoulder, tapered to point, thin, slender, and twisted; very “hot” or pungent; color, deep green, changing to brilliant red.

<b>RED CHILI</b>	<b>C Dr</b>	<b>PERES</b>	<b>84</b>
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A really hot variety. Used extensively for pepper sauces, pickling, and drying.

**PLANT**—18 inches tall, bush, bearing upright fruits, exceptionally heavy producer.

**FRUIT** —2 to 2½ inches long, ⅜ inch in diameter at shoulder, tapered to point; flesh, thin and pungent; color, light green, turning to deep red.

SWEET VARIETIES

<b>CALIFORNIA WONDER</b>	<b>HMSC</b>	<b>PENCE</b>	<b>74</b>
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Considered as the standard of perfection among sweet peppers. Popular because of its thick meat, sweet flavor, and dark green color. A major source of commercial pepper hulls for processing.

**PLANT**—24 to 28 inches in height, upright, vigorous, and heavily productive over a long season.

**FRUIT** —4½ inches long, 3½ to 4 inches across, chunky, 3 and 4-lobed, borne upright, sometimes becoming pendant; flesh thick, tender, with mild sweet flavor; very handsome, smooth, glossy deep green, changing to a brilliant crimson upon ripening.

**PEPPER—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>EARLY CALWONDER</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>PENIO</b>	<b>68</b>

An early strain of the California Wonder type.

**PLANT**—Smaller but similar to California Wonder, sturdy, vigorous and prolific.

**FRUIT** —4 inches long and 3½ inches in diameter, 3 and 4-lobed, uniform, thick flesh wall, sweet and mild. Turns bright crimson at maturity.

**FLORIDA GIANT**

**HMS      PREPE      75**

A selection of California Wonder adapted to the South and particularly well liked in Florida. A hardy, vigorous type with large protective leaves.

**PLANT**—About 24 to 28 inches tall, heavy and sturdy.

**FRUIT** —Like California Wonder except slightly larger.

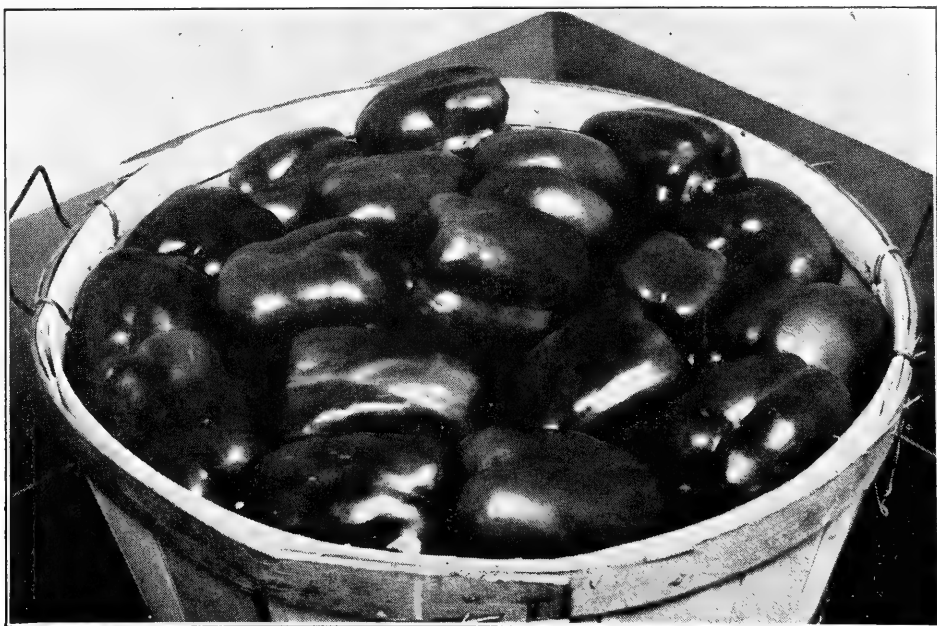
**ITALIANELLE (Sweet Italian)**

**S      PRADO      63**

An attractive, medium-sized pepper that is increasing in popularity because of its green fruits of the Neopolitan type and its distinctive sharp taste.

**PLANT**—Medium small, upright, and very productive over the entire fruiting season.

**FRUIT** —5 to 6 inches long, about 2½ inches across the shoulder, tapering smoothly to a nice, blunt point. Flesh is thick and meaty. Color is an attractive dark green while immature, turning bright red at maturity.



**KEYSTONE WONDER GIANT**—Increasingly popular for market and shipping.

PEPPER—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>KEYSTONE WONDER GIANT</b> (Picture on Page 88)	<b>MSC</b>	<b>PROON</b>	<b>74</b>
Our elite strain and highly improved pure-lined pepper of the Florida Giant type. Selected to rigid uniformity, thickness of meat; excellent for gardeners, shippers and canners who require the very best. Under good conditions produces large crops of beautiful heavy peppers.			
<b>PLANT</b> —About 24 to 28 inches tall, upright, vigorous, clean growth, and heavily productive with abundant foliage.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —4½ inches long and 3¾ inches across, mostly 4-lobed, borne upright, some becoming pendant; flesh is sweet and very thick, making solid fruits, which are deep glossy green turning deep scarlet when ripe.			
<b>LARGE BELL or Bull Nose or World Beater</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>PERDU</b>	<b>68</b>
A reliable sweet pepper for the home and market garden.			
<b>PLANT</b> —24 to 30 inches tall, erect, very prolific.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —4 to 4½ inches long and 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, squarish in shape; flesh thin, sweet, mild flavor; color, deep green, becoming scarlet upon maturity.			
<b>NEAPOLITAN</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>PHAWN</b>	<b>62</b>
A very early and prolific narrow variety grown for market and shipping.			
<b>PLANT</b> —Very productive, bearing fruits upright; 22 to 26 inches tall, leafy.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Yellowish medium-green, turning bright red when ripe. Flesh thin, mild and sweet; 4 inches long by 2 inches at widest, almost smooth with some wrinkles.			
<b>PIMIENTO or Perfection</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>PROOF</b>	<b>79</b>
A leading canning variety. Our strain is quite uniform particularly in fruit shape and size.			
<b>PLANT</b> —30 inches tall, late but productive, upright, dark green foliage.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —3¼ inches long and 2¼ inches in diameter, pendant and upright, smooth, tapering heart shape; flesh, thick, of unusually sweet, mild flavor; color, rich green, turning to deep scarlet.			
<b>RUBY KING or King of the North</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>PERKY</b>	<b>70</b>
A uniform long-shaped, early, sweet pepper for home and market.			
<b>PLANT</b> —30 inches tall, upright, vigorous, sturdy, and compact.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —4½ to 5 inches long and 3 inches in diameter, slightly tapered, 3-lobed; flesh thin and of mild, sweet flavor; color, deep green, turning bright ruby red at maturity.			
<b>SWEET BANANA (Yellow)</b> (Picture on Page 90)	<b>HMSC</b>	<b>PEWON</b>	<b>58</b>
Originated at our St. Louis breeding farm, where fruits have developed as early as fifty days from setting in the field; unbelievably productive. Sweet, of banana yellow color, long slender shape, excellent for canning whole. Very ornamental. <i>All America Selection B. M. 1941.</i>			
<b>PLANT</b> —20 to 24 inches tall, upright, dark green, vigorous, heavy foliage.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —6½ to 7½ inches long, 1½ inches in diameter, tapered to point with very slight curve; sweet, medium flesh wall, light yellow or greenish-yellow, turning to bright red at maturity.			

## PEPPER—Continued



**SWEET BANANA**—A Keystone origination; remarkably attractive.

**WORLD BEATER BLIGHT RESISTANT**

MS

PATRE

70

Developed after years of single plant selections in Florida under the warm, humid climatic conditions conducive to leaf diseases.

**PLANT**—26 inches tall, upright, vigorous, uniform, highly productive.

**FRUIT** —4½ inches long and 3¾ inches in diameter, mostly 4-lobed, slightly tapered, medium walls, attractive rich green, turning to bright red at maturity.

**WORLD BEATER N. J. No. 13 or Ruby Giant**

MS

PRUPP

70

Introduced by the New Jersey Experiment Station as mosaic resistant. A fine pepper making a good, clean vigorous growth, producing abundantly.

**PLANT**—26 inches tall, upright, uniform, productive, good protecting foliage.

**FRUIT** —Similar to World Beater, but more blocky, 4½ inches long and 4 inches wide at base, smooth and well shaped, sweet, medium flesh wall.

**Potiron**      **PUMPKIN**      **Zucca**  
**Kürbiss**                                      **Calabaoza**  
*Cucurbita moschata*

Pumpkins are considered native to the New World and to have been cultivated by Indians for some time before the white man arrived. The genetic classification and the popular classification of what constitutes a pumpkin, squash, or summer squash are not consistent. Many varieties commonly known as pumpkin are squash and vice versa.

	Principal Uses	Telephone Code	Days
<b>ALAGOLD</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>PUMPS</b>	<b>98</b>
<p>Originated by Dr. C. L. Isbell at the Alabama Experiment Station from South African seed stock. The vines are vigorous and prolific, and show resistance to certain insects. The deep orange color and fine texture of flesh recommend it for fresh use or canning.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—8 inches long and 5 inches in diameter, weighs around 5 pounds; bulbous base where seeds are borne, and with straight neck; dark green with longitudinal orange mottling turning to buff at maturity.</p> <p><b>FLESH</b>—Orange, thick, solid, of good texture and flavor.</p>			
<b>CONNECTICUT FIELD</b> or <b>Big Tom</b>	<b>C. pepo</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>PSALM</b> 120
<p>A standard old field variety used for canning. Productive and of good quality.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—Average about 12 inches long, 14 inches in diameter; weighs up to 20 pounds; round and flattened on the ends, with smooth, hard, somewhat grooved surface, orange-yellow in color.</p> <p><b>FLESH</b>—Medium thin rather light yellow color, fair quality.</p>			
<b>CUSHAW CROOKNECK GOLDEN</b>		<b>HMC</b>	<b>PYTHA</b> 115
<p>A large type used for baking, boiling, canning, and for pies. Easily grown in corn fields. Produces a large number of fruits per vine.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—20 inches long; weighs 12 pounds; golden yellow in color; crooked neck which is long and slender; blossom end enlarged to 9 inches in diameter contains the seeds; shell, smooth and hard at maturity.</p> <p><b>FLESH</b>—Medium thick, rich yellow, dry, and sweet.</p>			
<b>CUSHAW CROOKNECK GREEN STRIPED</b>		<b>H</b>	<b>PSHAW</b> 115
<p>Widely grown for stock feed, but sometimes used by canners. Makes good pies. Like the rest of the cushaws, it is exceedingly prolific.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—20 inches long and 9 inches in diameter; weighs around 12 pounds; skin smooth and white, with mottled green stripes; shell, hard at maturity; neck curved, but not as much as the Golden Cushaw.</p> <p><b>FLESH</b>—Yellow, thick, solid, and fairly fine grained.</p>			
<b>CUSHAW CROOKNECK WHITE</b> or <b>Jonathan</b>		<b>H</b>	<b>PYXID</b> 112
<p>Similar to the Green Striped in type and usefulness, except neck is shorter and a little better for storage because it is harder.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—18 inches long and 8 inches in diameter; weighs around 10 pounds; skin, creamy white; rind, hard.</p> <p><b>FLESH</b>—Thick, solid, fine grained, and of fine quality.</p>			
<b>DICKINSON</b>		<b>HC</b>	<b>POOLE</b> 120
<p>Many canners are now using this fine variety for their entire production because of its heavy yield and good quality.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—18 inches long, 12 inches in diameter, uniformly oval shape. Weight up to 25 pounds. Light yellow colored, smooth skin.</p> <p><b>FLESH</b>—Thick, meaty, very rich orange color and excellent, smooth texture.</p>			
<b>EARLY SUGAR</b> or <b>New England Pie</b>	<b>C. pepo</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>PUFFY</b> 115
<p>An excellent pumpkin for canning. A small, prolific variety and a good keeper; has excellent quality.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—6 inches deep and 8 inches in diameter; weighs around 4 pounds; round but flattened at the ends; slightly grooved, hard shell, very dark orange.</p> <p><b>FLESH</b>—Fairly thick; fine texture; orange-yellow; sweet flavor, of excellent quality.</p>			



# PUMPKIN—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>JAPANESE PIE</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>PULPY</b>	<b>115</b>
Similar in shape to the cushaw pumpkins. Popular as an early type for canning, but also grown for stock feed. Seed irregularly marked.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —12 inches long and 8 inches in diameter; weighs around 12 pounds; enlarged on blossom end, where seeds are borne; dark green with lighter green stripes.			
<b>FLESH</b> —Yellowish orange, fine grained, of good flavor and quality.			
<b>KENTUCKY FIELD</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>PIANO</b>	<b>120</b>
Most commonly known and widely grown for canning. A hardy grower, heavily productive and a good keeper.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Variable in size and shape, generally deeper than wide, flattened at both ends and distinctly grooved; weighs from 10 to 25 pounds; skin smooth, creamy yellow color, hard shell.			
<b>FLESH</b> —Yellow, of good texture and flavor.			
<b>KING OF THE MAMMOTH</b> or <i>Potiron C. maxima</i>	<b>H</b>	<b>PUNCH</b>	<b>120</b>
This giant-fruited variety is noted for being the largest of all pumpkins or squashes. Makes interesting specimen for show purposes and valuable for stock feed.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —20 inches long and 24 inches in diameter; weighs up to 100 pounds, but ordinarily about 60 pounds; flattened in shape, slightly grooved; shell, hard; skin, yellow, mottled with orange.			
<b>FLESH</b> —Deep yellow, thick, coarse, of fair quality.			
<b>LARGE CHEESE</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>PUNIC</b>	<b>110</b>
Derives its name from the cheese box shape of its fruits; for home and market use, as well as canning.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —7 inches deep and 15 inches in diameter, sometimes larger; usually weighs up to 12 to 15 pounds; very flattened in shape, slightly grooved; shell, hard; skin, deep yellow color.			
<b>FLESH</b> —Orange yellow, of fine quality and flavor, fairly thick.			

# Radis Radieschen **RADISH** *Raphanus sativus* Ravanello Rabanito

We test hundreds of varieties and strains of radishes on our trial and breeding farm each year. By these careful observations we are in a position to know that our Keystone Radish Seeds, carefully bred and grown by our own staff, are the very finest and best adapted for the purpose for which intended.

Top length varies with growing conditions. Warmer temperatures and ample moisture tend to produce longer tops. Likewise, root color varies some with soil and growing conditions and root shape with soil and depth of planting. Deep planting, for example, tends to elongate the shape, even of the globe varieties, especially on heavier soil.

Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
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**CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH**—Suggest Strasbourg.

<b>CHERRY BELLE</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>REMIP</b>	<b>22</b>
A very early short top variety well adapted for greenhouse or hotbed forcing. <i>All America Selections B. M. 1949.</i>			
<b>SHAPE</b> —Globular, small, uniform, with a very fine root.			
<b>COLOR</b> —Cherry red of a medium shade.			

**RADISH—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>CHINESE ROSE WINTER</b> or Scarlet China	<b>HM</b>	<b>REGAL</b>	<b>50</b>
The most popular winter variety. A handsome and dependable radish, easy to grow; excellent for bunching or winter storage.			
<b>SHAPE</b> —5 to 7 inches long, up to 2 inches at shoulder and becoming larger at the base, blunt, smooth, bright rose; flesh, white, crisp, mild and sweet.			
<b>COLOR</b> —Deep rose.			
<b>COMET</b> or Scarlet Ball	<b>HMS</b>	<b>RACAR</b>	<b>23</b>
Market and shipping radish. Although tops are short they are slightly heavier than Scarlet Globe. Stands unusually long before becoming pithy. Bunches well. <i>All America Selections S. M. 1936.</i>			
<b>SHAPE</b> —Short oval, smooth.			
<b>COLOR</b> —Rich scarlet; very attractive; flesh white, crisp, mild.			
<b>CRIMSON GIANT</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>RABID</b>	<b>28</b>
A handsome variety noted for its large size and ability to hold its crisp and tender stage over a long period without pithiness. Fine home and summer market sort.			
<b>SHAPE</b> —Large, up to 1½-inch diameter, globular, firm, crisp, excellent flavor.			
<b>COLOR</b> —Attractive deep crimson.			
<b>EARLY SCARLET GLOBE</b> —See Scarlet Globe, Vick's Medium Top.			
<b>EARLY SCARLET TURNIP</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>RAGED</b>	<b>25</b>
An old variety, early maturing; now used mostly by home gardeners.			
<b>SHAPE</b> —Round, turnip-shaped, rapid grower; short strong tops.			
<b>COLOR</b> —Dark scarlet red.			
<b>FRENCH BREAKFAST</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>RAMEE</b>	<b>24</b>
Valuable for home and market gardening and for forcing. Very quick growing, becomes pithy quickly.			
<b>SHAPE</b> —Oblong to half-long, blunt, slender tap root, smooth; tops small; flesh white, tender.			
<b>COLOR</b> —Beautiful rose-scarlet with white tip.			
<b>ICICLE</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>RANCH</b>	<b>27</b>
The most popular and earliest long, pure white radish. Standard in home and market gardens and may be used for forcing. Tops are small.			
<b>SHAPE</b> —5 to 6 inches long, slender, smooth, tapering at tip; especially tender and brittle when young, with splendid mild flavor.			
<b>COLOR</b> —Snow white throughout.			
<b>LONG BLACK SPANISH</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>REEVE</b>	<b>55</b>
Desirable for a winter radish as it is a splendid keeper.			
<b>SHAPE</b> —8 to 9 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter, rather rough skin, somewhat tapering; flesh white, crisp, solid, and mildly pungent.			
<b>COLOR</b> —Black.			

**RADISH—Continued**

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
	MS	RANGE	26

**LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET or Cardinal**

The best long red shipping, market and garden sort. Our strain is known for its beautiful vivid scarlet color and its earliness.

SHAPE—4½ to 5 inches long, straight, slender, smooth, tapered, uniform; crisp and tender.

COLOR—Bright scarlet with white tap root.

**ROUND BLACK SPANISH****H REFIT 55**

An excellent winter radish with large round solid roots. Frequently sliced and served with beer. May be stored in pits or root cellar for Winter use.

SHAPE—Globular to oblate, up to 4 inches in diameter; flesh white, solid, crisp, and mildly pungent flavor.

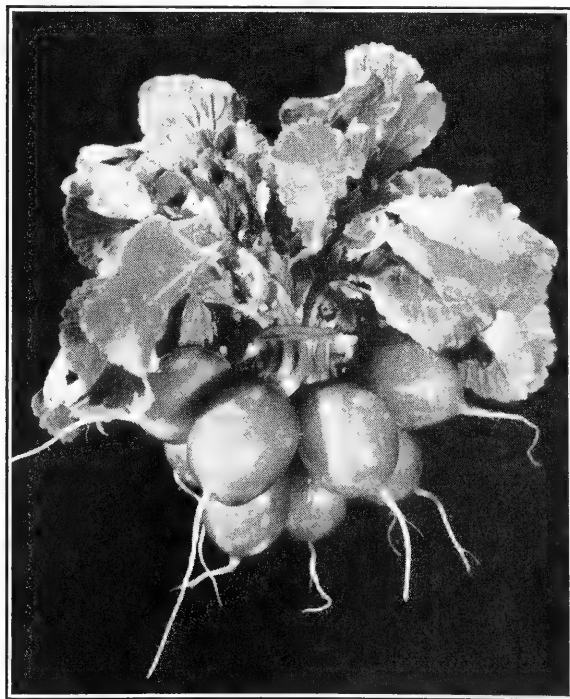
COLOR—Black.

**SCARLET GLOBE, SHORT TOP****S RABBE 22**

This special strain has shorter tops than Vick's Scarlet Globe and is primarily used for greenhouse forcing and by shippers and gardeners for summer crops when they desire less top growth than obtained with other strains. Excellent for its uniformity and attractiveness.

SHAPE—Globe, uniform, smooth; tops short but adequate under warm growing conditions.

COLOR—Entirely bright scarlet.

**SCARLET GLOBE, VICK'S MEDIUM TOP****S RALLY 22**

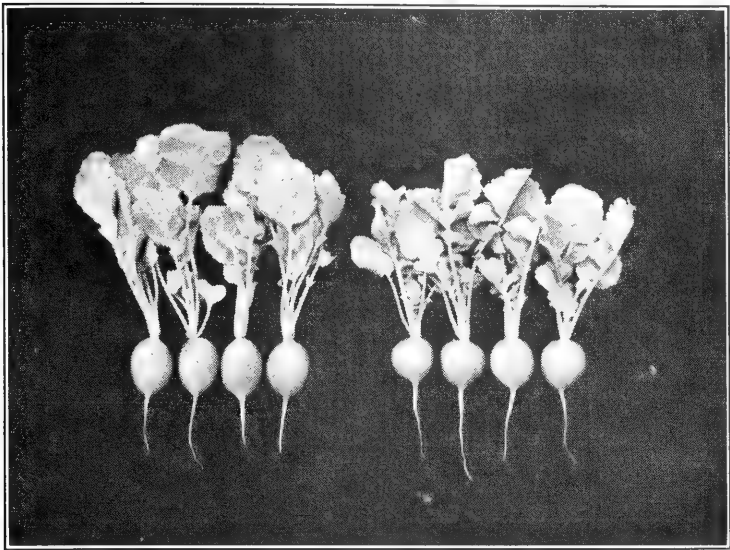
An important strain with refined medium length top which is most desirable, especially for cool season growing. Makes an ideal bunch for packing.

SHAPE—Olive shape, uniform and true to type; smooth with excellent crisp, white flesh, fine quality.

COLOR—Brilliant scarlet.



RADISH—Continued



Note difference in top length and root shape between Scarlet Globe, Short Top (right) and Scarlet Globe, Vick's Medium Top (left).

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>SPARKLER WHITE TIP</b> or Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip	<b>HM</b>	<b>RAZOR</b>	<b>25</b>
A popular variety in home and market gardens. Selected from the original Scarlet Turnip White Tip, the Sparkler strain has a larger white tip comprising about 1/3 the root surface. Tops are small, but heavier under warm growing conditions. This Sparkler strain supersedes the Scarlet Turnip White Tip.			
<b>SHAPE</b> —Round to oblate, smooth, of fine quality; white brittle flesh. Small tap root.			
<b>COLOR</b> —Upper portion deep scarlet and lower one-third distinctly defined clear white.			
<b>STRASBOURG</b> or St. Louis White Summer	<b>HM</b>	<b>REALM</b>	<b>40</b>
An excellent, well-known summer radish so adapted to growing in hot weather that it retains mild pungent flavor and crisp qualities over a long period.			
<b>SHAPE</b> —5 inches long, broad shoulder which tapers away, smooth; of fine-textured, firm, crisp flesh.			
<b>COLOR</b> —Entirely white.			

**Rhubarbe** **RHUBARB** **Rabarbaro**  
**Rhabarber** **Ruibarbo**  
*Rheum raphanticum*

Seed should be sown in the spring and plants thinned. In the spring of the second year strong roots should be transplanted to permanent location. Rhubarb from seed will show some variability of plant type. Some varieties must be propagated from root divisions because their seeds are sterile. Good drainage is essential.

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>VICTORIA</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>REINS</b>	
The standard main crop variety. An exceptionally fine type, producing a great many long, thick, tender stalks, crimson shading to green, of a delicious pleasant, tart flavor. Some variation between plants.			

Salsifi  
Haferwurz

## SALSIFY

Scorzanera bianca  
Salsifi bianco

*Tragapogon porrfolius*

The flavor of the roots of salsify has earned it the name of "vegetable oyster". The roots can stand winter freezing and, therefore, may be harvested in the fall or throughout the winter. Roots are boiled in preparation for eating.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>SCULE</b>	<b>150</b>
Called "vegetable oyster". Slow growing, but produces large, uniform, smooth, high quality, creamy white roots. The standard variety for home and market gardeners and shippers. A good winter keeper.			

Epinard  
Spinat

## SPINACH

Spinacio  
Espinaca

*Spinacia oleracea*

Best crops of spinach are obtained when advantage is taken of the shorter day length and cooler portion of the growing season. Thus in California the winter crop is most important; on the Eastern shore of the Middle Atlantic states and in the great Arkansas Valley district the three planting seasons are very early spring, late summer for fall harvest, and fall for over-wintering. Requires ample moisture, but good drainage and fertile soil. Even on such soil a good application of fertilizer in the drill row will help greatly.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>AMERICA</b>	<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>SABIN</b>	<b>45</b>
A new improved strain of the Bloomsdale Long Standing type. Very uniform and attractive. <i>All America Selections S. M. 1951.</i>			

<b>BLOOMSDALE DARK GREEN</b>	<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>40</b>
The leading all around variety; extensively used for shipping, local market and for canning and freezing. Has fine deep green color and is attractively curled. An improved successor to older Bloomsdale strains. Round seeded. <i>All America Selection B. M. 1937.</i>			
PLANTS—Vigorous, upright, compact, very hardy. Leaves stand up fairly well on short stems.			
LEAVES—Medium large, savoyed, crumpled, rounded, very thick, rich dark green, of excellent quality.			

<b>BLOOMSDALE LONG STANDING</b>	<b>HMSCF</b>	<b>SABAT</b>	<b>44</b>
Similar in appearance to other Bloomsdale strains, but its long standing ability makes it better for late spring or summer crop and for over-wintering. A few days later, but will stand from a week to ten days longer before forming seed stalks. Round seeded.			
PLANTS—Very attractive, vigorous grower, hardy, compact, rather erect, with short petioles.			
LEAVES—Medium large, heavily savoyed and crumpled, rounded tip, very thick and tender, rich deep glossy green, of excellent quality.			

<b>GIANT NOBEL</b>	<b>MSC</b>	<b>SABOR</b>	<b>43</b>
Outstanding variety of the giant thick smooth-leaved group. Early in season, coming into edible stage between the Bloomsdale Savoy and the Long Standing. Slow to bolt. Round seed. <i>All America Selection S. M. 1933.</i>			
PLANTS—Large and spreading, hardy, rapid grower, an exceptionally heavy yielder.			
LEAVES—Very large, broad arrow shape with rounded tip, crisp, tender, thick, curled in early stages, smooth to slightly crumpled at maturity, more crumpled in cooler weather, rich bright green in color, of excellent quality.			

## SPINACH—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>HOLLANDIA or Prickly Winter</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>SCARF</b>	<b>45</b>
Darker green than the old Prickly Winter. Used mainly for fall and winter canning crops. Blanches in processing to a lighter color than the Bloomsdale types. Prickly seed.			
PLANTS—Medium large, hardy, vigorous, rapid grower, rather open in habit.			
LEAVES—Large, broad, tapered arrow shape, smooth, thick, crisp, and bright green in color, of good quality.			
<b>KING OF DENMARK</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>SPACE</b>	<b>46</b>
Noted for its long-standing ability and resistance to heat. Commonly holds its marketable stage a week or more longer than most other varieties of spinach without bolting. Round seed.			
PLANTS—Large, open growth with long petioles, extremely hardy, vigorous grower.			
LEAVES—Medium large, tapered to narrow rounded point, coarsely crumpled, firm, tender, thick, dull dark green.			
<b>NEW ZEALAND <i>Tetragonia expansa</i></b>	<b>H</b>	<b>SAINT</b>	<b>65</b>
A distinct sort that is not a true spinach. It will thrive on poor soil or in extreme hot weather conditions which are not suitable for ordinary spinach. Leaves must be plucked individually for cooking, thus permitting the plants to continue to produce over a long period. Difficult to germinate except under favorable soil conditions. Large irregular seed.			
PLANTS—Large, hardy, spreading, but tall, bushlike plants which produce fine green shoots; should be planted in 3-foot rows.			
LEAVES—Small, thick, fleshy, broad, pointed, deep green; of fine flavor when cooked, tasting much like true spinach.			
<b>OLD DOMINION, Blight Resistant</b>	<b>MSCF</b>	<b>SPADE</b>	<b>41</b>
An introduction by the Virginia Experiment Station, resistant to mosaic and somewhat longer standing than Virginia Savoy. Widely used to replace Bloomsdale where blight or mosaic is a factor. Round seed.			
PLANTS—Similar to Bloomsdale, except slightly smoother in appearance, and a little flatter spreading growth.			
LEAVES—Similar to Bloomsdale, except slightly less savoyed, and somewhat more pointed.			
<b>PRESTO</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>SAWEZ</b>	<b>45</b>
Similar to Bloomsdale Dark Green except it has prickly seeds. This attractive deep green variety is well adapted for fall and spring planting. Prickly seeded.			
PLANTS—Vigorous, upright or vase-like, compact, hardy; holds leaves off soil fairly well.			
LEAVES—Medium large, heavily savoyed and crumpled, rounded, very thick and tender, deep glossy green, of excellent quality.			
<b>VIKING or Heavy Pack or Northland</b>	<b>SCF</b>	<b>SPANG</b>	<b>45</b>
Known for its large, leathery dark green leaves and heavy production. Very similar to Giant Nobel but slightly darker. Round seed. <i>All America Selection S. M. 1935.</i>			
PLANTS—Hardy, vigorous, spreading but with short petioles.			
LEAVES—Very large, broad with rounded tip, crisp, tender, juicy, slightly crumpled, rich dark green, of excellent quality.			

## SPINACH—Continued



Spinach trials at Keystone Valley Farm.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>VIRGINIA SAVOY</b> or <b>Bloomsdale Blight Resistant</b>	<b>MSCF</b>	<b>SAVER</b>	35
Developed by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station for blight (mosaic) resistance. Valuable for fall planting when blight is most severe. It is the fastest growing savoy type, and matures a crop in the fall when other varieties fail. Resembles Bloomsdale, but in spring bolts to seed quickly and must be harvested when first ready. Round seed.			
<b>PLANTS</b> —Exceptionally rapid grower, fairly upright or semi-vase formed tending to hold leaves off ground.			
<b>LEAVES</b> —Similar to Bloomsdale but not quite as heavily curled, nor as uniform.			
<b>VIROFLAY</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>SAGAS</b>	45
A very large, medium early, smooth-leaved spinach for canners. This variety cannot be classed with the long-standing sorts. Extensively used for the West Coast canning crop producing the characteristic lighter green canned product. Round seed.			
<b>PLANTS</b> —Very large, hardy, vigorous, spreading growth.			
<b>LEAVES</b> —Very large, broad, arrow shape, smooth, bright green, of good quality.			

Courge  
Kürbiss**SQUASH**Zucca  
Calabaza*Cucurbita pepo*

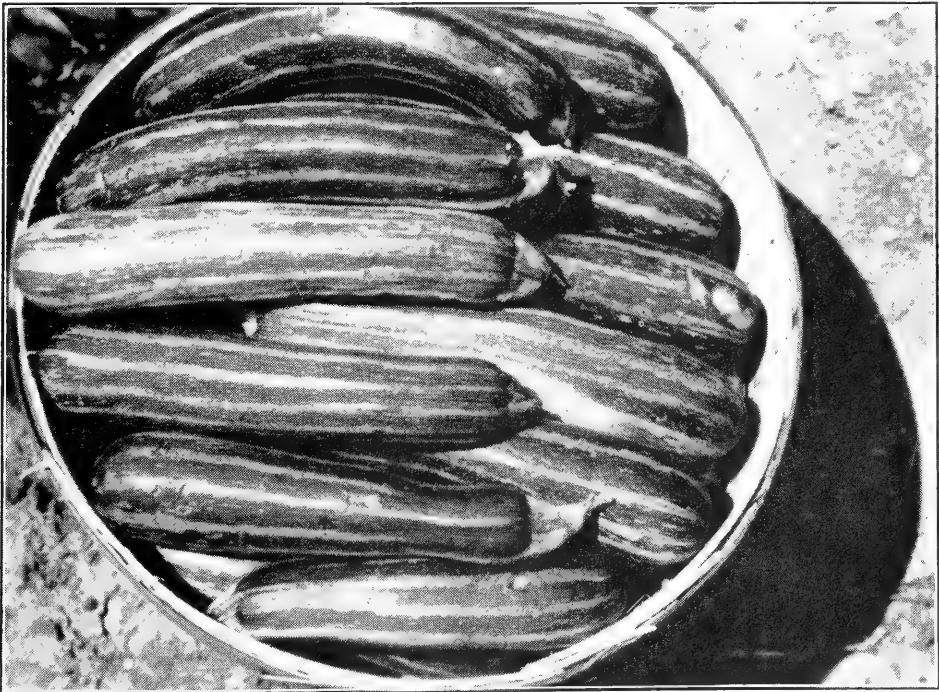
All varieties of squash require warm growing weather. In fact, they will withstand continued hot weather, but are easily killed by frost. Our wide selection of varieties offers a type to suit every taste. And speaking of taste, there is real delight in the delicate freshness of young summer squash. To be enjoyable, they must be harvested while very young and tender. Gardeners and shippers have learned that consumers prefer them quite immature. Generally speaking, a summer squash is too old when the thumb nail does not readily pierce the skin without pressure. They are easily preserved by blanching and quick freezing.

Winter squash on the other hand are best when fully grown and just after the shell has hardened. Then they have the rich full-bodied flavor whether baked, steamed, boiled, or made into "pumpkin" pies



SQUASH—Continued

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>BENNING'S GREEN TINT</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>SHAKE</b>	<b>52</b>
Similar to Early White Bush Scallop, but young fruits remain green longer. Popular with gardeners and shippers.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —8 inches in diameter, 3 inches deep when matured; flat, round with scalloped edges. Color, attractive pale green when young, cream white when mature. Should be harvested when young.			
<b>FLESH</b> —White with fine flavor.			
<b>COCOZELLE, LONG</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>SALMI</b>	<b>60</b>
A bush type summer squash. Delicious when eaten in immature stage. Our fine, uniform, long strain is a favorite with shippers.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Mature size 16 inches long and 4 inches in diameter; weighs around 4 pounds; dark green when immature, changing to alternate stripes of dark green and yellow at maturity; shape, cylindrical and straight, with smooth surface.			
<b>FLESH</b> —Greenish white and of fine, delicious flavor.			



COCOZELLE—Corneli's uniform, long strain.

## SQUASH—Continued

Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
HMS	SEPER	50

**EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK**

Valuable and promising market and shipping squash. Packs well for shipment. To compete with the popular Early Summer Crookneck on the market, it too must be harvested very young, when 4 to 6 inches long. A good producer. *All America Selection S. M. 1938.*

**FRUIT**—12 inches long, 3½ inches in diameter when mature, smaller toward stem end; clear yellow color. Harvest when young.

**FLESH**—White, fine grained, delicate flavor.

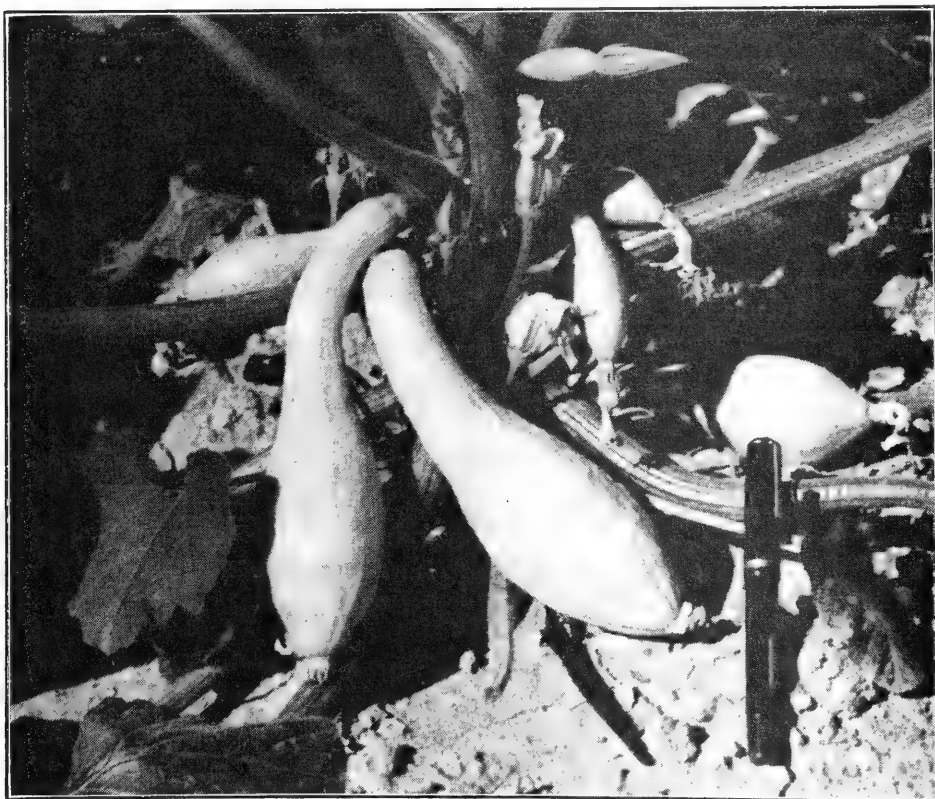
**EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK**

HMS	SALVO	52
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The most widely used of the summer squashes. A superb sort for home and market gardens and for shipping. Yields fruit profusely on a bush type vine. Fruit used when immature. Our strain is very uniform; a favorite with shippers.

**FRUIT**—10 inches long and 3½ inches in diameter when mature; small crooked neck, with enlarged blossom end, where seeds are borne; rich orange yellow skin becoming warted. Skin light yellow when in young edible stage.

**FLESH**—Creamy white, fine textured, noted for its fine quality and flavor.



**EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK**—The leading yellow summer squash.

**SQUASH—Continued**

Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>HMS</b>	<b>SALON</b>	<b>52</b>

**EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP or Patty Pan**

Still the leading white summer squash. It is early in season and desirable for the home and market gardener and shipper. Fruit used when immature.

**FRUIT**—3 inches deep and 8 inches in diameter when mature; general shape round with scalloped edges, flattened, and white in color.

**FLESH**—White, fine grained, and well flavored, until it begins to ripen.

**WOODS PROLIFIC**

<b>HM</b>	<b>SIETT</b>	<b>52</b>
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Although characteristically variable in uniformity, this variety is somewhat different from the White Bush Scallop, from which it is derived.

**FRUIT**—Generally from cream to white, like the Bush Scallop, with occasional green striped fruit; deeper fruit than Bush Scallop with little to no scalloping, with slight variations in size and shape.

**FLESH**—White, solid, fine grained.

**YANKEE HYBRID**

<b>HMS</b>	<b>SIOEO</b>	<b>50</b>
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Originated by the Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station; a single cross hybrid, resulting from carefully controlled crossing of two inbreds. The Conn. Station has shown that it pays gardeners to use this hybrid where they depend on most of their returns from the earliest market. *All America Selection B. M. 1941.*

**FRUIT**—Similar in all respects to Early Prolific Straightneck.

**FLESH**—White, fine texture and flavor.

**ZUCCHINI, GRAY GREEN**

<b>HMS</b>	<b>SHOOP</b>	<b>60</b>
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Another of the Italian marrow type and similar in type to the Zucchini Black except fruit slightly smaller and mottled green giving grayish color appearance. Use when young and tender and they are a delicacy.

**FRUIT**—Mature fruits 12 inches long and 4 inches in diameter, almost cylindrical, medium green mottled with light grayish green.

**FLESH**—Of appealing flavor, solid, and of fine quality.



**ZUCCHINI, GRAY GREEN**—A popular variety of the Italian marrow type.

**SQUASH—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>ZUCCHINI, BLACK</b>	<b>HMSF</b>	<b>SHALY</b>	<b>60</b>

A small, attractive, vividly dark green variety of the Italian Marrow type. Delicious when harvested in the immature stage. The brilliant contrast between the dark green outer color and pure white flesh is very appealing.

**FRUIT**—Should be harvested for use when about 1½ inches in diameter or 6 inches long. Mature fruits smooth, cylindrical, entirely dark green, about 12 inches long and 4 inches in diameter.

**FLESH**—White, crisp, fine texture, fiberless, of fine quality and flavor.

**FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES***Cucurbita maxima*

<b>BANANA, PINK</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>SAPHO</b>	<b>115</b>
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An exceptionally flavored squash, but limited in use because of its soft shell and poor keeping qualities.

**FRUIT**—20 inches long and 6 inches in diameter; weighs around 10 pounds; skin grayish green, turning to pink at maturity; rind, thin and brittle; cylindrical or banana in shape.

**FLESH**—Light orange, thick, fine grained, of distinct, delicious, sweet flavor.

<b>BUTTERCUP</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>SAWSY</b>	<b>105</b>
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A well flavored late variety with good keeping ability. Very good for baking.

**FRUIT**—7 inches in diameter, 4 inches deep, flat round, with rounded edges. Weight 3 to 4 pounds. Color, grayish-green, medium dark on lighter green. Blossom scar unusually prominent.

**FLESH**—Thick, orange colored, dry, sweet.

<b>BUTTERNUT</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>SAPUN</b>	<b>80</b>
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A winter variety of fine edible quality and good production. Excellent for pies, boiling or baking.

**FRUIT**—Elongated pear shape; 8 to 10 inches long, widest diameter 4 to 5 inches. Weight 2½ to 4 pounds. Color, yellowish-cream. Smooth, hard skin, good keeper. Seed cavity small.

**FLESH**—Solid, rich yellow, of high quality; good baker, dry, sweet.

<b>HUBBARD, BLUE</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>SHAAM</b>	<b>112</b>
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Desirable for its high quality and claimed by some growers to be the best of all Hubbards for a fine edible product.

**FRUIT**—12 inches long and 9 inches in diameter, being large round with a neck at both ends. Rind blue-gray, hard, thick, moderately warted with slight ribbing.

**FLESH**—Thick, orange yellow, fine textured, and of fine sweet flavor.

<b>HUBBARD, GOLDEN</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>SHAMP</b>	<b>102</b>
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Suitable for canning because of the color and fine quality of its flesh. An excellent keeper.

**FRUIT**—11 inches long and 8 inches in diameter, pointed at both ends; shell, hard and tough, somewhat warted, reddish orange in color, with cream-colored stripes near the blossom end.

**FLESH**—Deep yellowish-orange, thick, dry, fine grained, of excellent quality and flavor.

**SQUASH—Continued**

Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
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**HUBBARD, IMPROVED****HM****SAPID****108**

The standard for home, market garden, and shipping. Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed; most delicious in flavor.

**FRUIT**—12 inches long and 9 inches in diameter; weighs around 12 pounds; globular in shape and tapered at both ends; shell, thick and hard, surface moderately roughened, deep green colored, turning bronze green at maturity.

**FLESH**—Orange-yellow, very thick, dry, fine grained, of excellent sweet flavor.

**HUBBARD, WARTED****HM****SHAWL****110**

Similar to the Hubbard Improved, but thickly covered with warts. Vine is a heavy producer of beautiful specimens which are particularly desirable for market use.

**FRUIT**—12 inches long and 9 inches in diameter; weighs around 12 pounds; globular in shape and pointed at both ends; shell, thick and hard, surface thickly covered with warts, bronze green in color at maturity.

**FLESH**—Orange-yellow, very thick, dry, fine grained, of excellent sweet flavor.

**TABLE QUEEN or Mammoth Acorn***C. pepo***HMS****SAMBO****85**

A truly fine squash of delicious flavor. Just the right size to be cut in half, baked and served to two people. A profitable sort because of its earliness, high productivity, and keeping quality.

**FRUIT**—5½ inches long and 4 inches in diameter, acorn shaped, uniformly grooved and ridged; shell, thin and hard, smooth, dark green.

**FLESH**—Orange-yellow, with a most pleasing sweet flavor.

**UConn (Bush Acorn)****HMS****SALUG****70**

A bush variety with fruit type similar to Table Queen, but a little smoother and slightly smaller. The runnerless growing habit requires less space per plant, but will produce many fruits per bush. *All America Selection G. M. 1950.*

**FRUIT**—4½ inches long, 3½ inches in diameter, acorn shaped, slightly grooved and ridged; shell thin, hard, smooth, dark green.

**FLESH**—Orange-yellow, rich flavor.

**WINTER CROOKNECK GOLDEN**

For description refer to Pumpkin, Cushaw Crookneck Golden.

Tomate **TOMATO** Pomodoro  
Tomate Tomato

*Lycopersicum esculentum*

Tomato seed is a specialty with us and has been for many years. Many thousands of acres are planted each year with our famous Keystone strains and the volume continues to increase. Our plant breeders continually strive to select and improve existing varieties as well as to develop improved new varieties. Our extensive comparative test plots under actual field conditions on our proving grounds are available for inspection in season.

★ ★ ★

Tomatoes are a warm season crop which require a relatively long growing period. For a heavy yield throughout the main portion of the season, well-drained soil, retentive of moisture, is essential. Tomatoes for market and shipping are usually planted earlier than for canning crop.

Direct seeding of tomatoes in the field, a comparatively new practice in some areas, usually has proven to be a satisfactory method of crop production. It is a recommended method for canners and shippers in the general tomato producing areas, except in the extreme Northern sections of the United States. For further information on this subject, write for our booklet, "Growing Tomatoes by Direct Seeding."

**STATE CERTIFICATION OF TOMATO SEED**

A number of varieties are available, "certified" by State Agricultural Departments. The varieties which are offered certified may also be had in the regular way. For information concerning varieties available, the method of packing and certification, consult our current price list or write us.

In offering these State Certified varieties we wish to emphasize the fact that it does not in any way imply that our regular uncertified seeds are not of strictly finest quality, true to variety and free from disease.

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>BONNY BEST</b> (Chalk's Early Jewel, Clarks Early, John Baer) (Red)	<b>MC</b>	<b>THEME</b>	<b>70</b>

An old standard early variety, still used by market gardeners and some Northern canners.

**VINES**—Open, prolific, medium height.

**FRUIT**—Scarlet red, oblate, medium sized, smooth, solid, of high quality, tart flavor.

<b>BREAK O'DAY</b> (Red)	<b>MS</b>	<b>TIDAL</b>	<b>68</b>
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An introduction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that is used by some truckers and shippers due to its wilt resistance, earliness, and absence of growth cracks. First early.

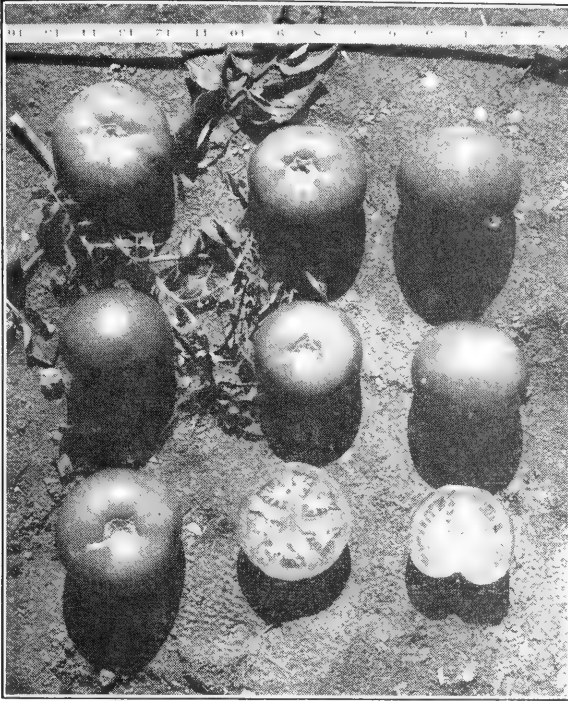
**VINES**—Foliage rather light, early, hardy, very prolific, open and spreading.

**FRUIT**—Globe shaped, smooth, large, fleshy, of good quality, color light scarlet.

**TOMATO—Continued**

**CORNELICROSS 18-21 (Hybrid) (Red)**

Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>HMSC</b>	<b>TROSS</b>	<b>78</b>



Hybrid vigor and heavy production of large, smooth, meaty, globe-shaped fruit are the advantages of this true first generation (F<sub>1</sub>) hybrid. We are introducing this closed pedigree hybrid after careful testing in replicated trials has shown increased yields of fancy fruit.

**VINES**—Vigorous, heavy foliage, medium length.

**FRUIT**—Globe-shaped, deep scarlet color, very solid and meaty, fully as large as Rutgers.

Note absence of cracks, and large sized, smooth fruit.

**CORNELIEFFTWO (F<sub>2</sub> Hybrid) (Red)**

<b>HMSC</b>	<b>TRUST</b>	<b>71</b>
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Our entry in the F<sub>2</sub> tomato field. Of the many such hybrids tested, we feel that this is the best one available today. Advantageous because of its uniformly higher yield, ripening eight to ten days ahead of Rutgers.

**VINES**—Vigorous, upright, medium dense but affording good coverage of the fruit.

**FRUIT**—Perfect deepened globe shape; large, smooth, solid; bright red color.

**DWARF CHAMPION (Tree Tomato) (Pink)**

<b>H</b>	<b>TASTE</b>	<b>83</b>
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A dwarf variety desirable for home garden use because of upright growth.

**VINES**—"Tree" type, compact upright growth, dark green foliage, grows nicely in a small space.

**FRUIT**—Pinkish purple color, flattened globe shape, smooth, solid, and of medium size.

**EARLIANA (Red)**

<b>HMC</b>	<b>TAFFY</b>	<b>64</b>
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Widely grown for home and early market because of its extreme earliness. Our strain is the smoothest, most uniform we have ever seen. Used for canning in Canada and Northern states.

**VINES**—Medium to small, but vigorous, open, spreading.

**FRUIT**—Bright scarlet, medium sized, nearly globe-shaped, thick skinned, borne in clusters.

**GARDEN STATE IMPROVED (Red)**

<b>CM</b>	<b>TAGNU</b>	<b>78</b>
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Popular for whole canning, juice and catsup. Somewhat similar to Rutgers but plant growth more compact and fruit slightly flatter. Matures most of its heavy crop during the early part of the bearing season. The leaves and stems have shown some ability to resist and survive late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*).

**VINES**—Medium large, semi self-determinate and very productive, compact bushy growth protecting the fruits well from the sun.

**FRUIT**—Oblate, scarlet red color, firm and of fine quality; holds well after ripening.



**TOMATO—Continued**

Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
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**GOLDEN QUEEN (Yellow)—Suggest SUNRAY**

<b>GROTHEN'S GLOBE (Strain No. 2) (Red)</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>TANNE</b>	<b>66</b>
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Important in Florida and Texas as a leading green wrap shipping variety. From 10 days to two weeks earlier than Rutgers and will respond favorably to heavier applications of fertilizer without "bunching" or excessive vegetative growth. Similar to Break O'Day but better color.

VINES—Fairly open growth, medium length; leaves feathery.

FRUIT—Medium large, globe-shaped, bright scarlet, solid interior ripens slowly, retaining firmness.

<b>GULF STATE MARKET (Pink)</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>TAWNY</b>	<b>77</b>
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An excellent shipping variety, also fine for market use. Has particularly heavy skin that is not inclined toward cracking. Our strain is unexcelled.

VINES—Medium in size, strong, hardy, shade fruit very nicely, somewhat self-topping.

FRUIT—Crimson pink, medium large, meaty, solid, globular shaped, small seed cells; of wonderful flavor.

<b>HOMESTEAD (Step 89) (Red)</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>TOONE</b>	<b>78</b>
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A new variety developed by the U. S. Vegetable Laboratory at Charleston, S. C. Has near-immunity to Fusarium wilt and shows great promise as a shipping variety in the Southeastern states. Rated high three years in succession in the Southern Tomato Exchange Program (STEP) trials.

VINES—Comparable to those of Rutgers in density of foliage, but of semi-determinate growth habit as in Pritchard.

FRUIT—Of the general shape, size, color and quality of Rutgers, but distinguishable by a lighter green shoulder, desirable in a shipping tomato.

<b>INDIANA BALTIMORE (Greater Baltimore) (Red)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>TAINT</b>	<b>78</b>
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Most uniform, desirable strain of the Greater Baltimore type. Fruits have been slightly deepened in shape, reducing loss in peeling and coring, and are noted for their deep red color throughout. Widely used for whole canning, juice and catsup.

VINES—Large, vigorous, semi-erect with rather dense foliage.

FRUIT—Deep, flat, large, solid, smooth and of deep red color; flavor slightly tart.

**JUBILEE (Yellow)—Suggest SUNRAY**

<b>KEYSTONE 40-46 (Red)</b>	<b>MSC</b>	<b>TENOT</b>	<b>77</b>
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A new variety that shows promise because the plant provides good shade for the heavy, uniform, deep red fruit and is very productive. It is widely adapted and has shown tolerance to late blight and Fusarium wilt.

VINES—Strong yet compact growth, protect the fruits well; very prolific.

FRUIT—Large, bright deep scarlet, deep flattened shape, sometimes a little rough; thick flesh walls and fairly heavy skin. The firm, meaty flesh develops a rich scarlet red color.

<b>LIVINGSTON BEAUTY or Trucker's Favorite (Pink)</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>TEETH</b>	<b>83</b>
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An old variety which withstands adverse weather. Desirable for a summer market crop.

VINES—Very large, makes a hardy, strong growth, shades fruit well.

FRUIT—Purplish pink, somewhat flattened, large, smooth, firm, not inclined to crack.

## TOMATO—Continued



**DISLODGING POLLEN FROM A TOMATO FLOWER**—This vibrating apparatus was devised by a Corneli plant breeder for tomato hybridizing.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>LIVINGSTON GLOBE (Pink)</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>TEASE</b>	80
Widely known as a standard tomato for market and home use. As a forcing tomato it continues to be used for the late winter and spring crop.			
<b>VINES</b> —Medium large, leaves large, light green, prolific, sturdy, shades fruit nicely.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Purplish glossy rose, globe-shaped, smooth, attractive.			
<b>LOUISIANA ALL SEASONS or Louisiana Dixie or Louisiana Pink (Pink)</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>TODDY</b>	75
Developed for resistance to Fusarium wilt. A heavy producer even on infected soil.			
<b>VINES</b> —Vigorous grower, rather open, dark green.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Pink, deep flat shaped, medium sized, firm, small seed cavities, of fine flavor.			
<b>MANASOTA (Red)</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>TASOT</b>	80
Newly introduced by the U. of Fla. Vegetable Breeding Station, Bradenton, Fla., for its strong resistance to Fusarium wilt and partial resistance to Stemphyllium Blight. Finding favor in areas where Grothen's Globe does well.			
<b>VINE</b> —Large, rather open; foliage less dense than Rutgers or Manahill.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Medium large, globe-shaped, firm, deep scarlet.			

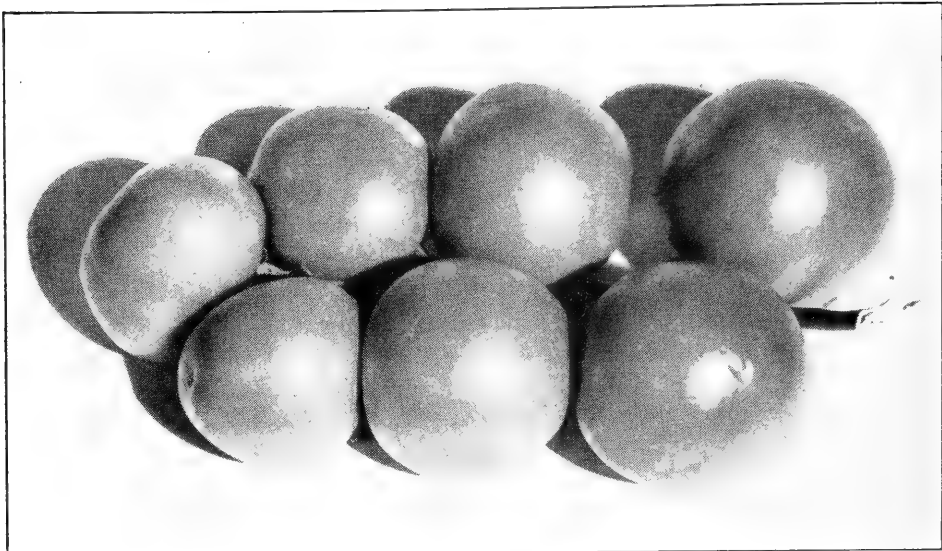
## TOMATO—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>MARGLOBE (Red)</b>	<b>HMSC</b>	<b>TALON</b>	<b>75</b>
<p>Twenty-five years ago the late Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. D. A. introduced this still popular variety. Marglobe was the first variety to possess fine commercial qualities and show tolerance to <i>Fusarium</i> wilt and nailhead rust. It was used by plant breeders to impart the qualities of size, globe shape, thick flesh walls, mild flavor, good red color, and tolerance to wilt to many subsequent varieties. Does best on fertile soils with ample moisture. Under less favorable conditions fruit size may suffer.</p> <p><b>VINES</b>—Vigorous, medium long; heavy dark green foliage which shades the fruits well.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—Deep scarlet, globe-shaped, thick skinned, smooth and solid; delicious, mild flavor.</p>			
<b>MASTER MARGLOBE (Red)</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>TALIP</b>	<b>75</b>
<p>Similar to Marglobe except that it is a highly selected strain producing a high percentage of unusually large size fruits. It shows the same tolerance to <i>Fusarium</i> wilt and nailhead rust as the original strain. The fruits are noticeably smooth and free of defects. Also prefers fertile soil with good moisture supply.</p> <p><b>VINES</b>—Vigorous, with dark green foliage which protects the fruits; heavily productive.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—Smooth, very solid, deep scarlet color; excellent quality and thick flesh walls with small cavities.</p>			
<b>OXHEART (Pink)</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>TEMPO</b>	<b>90</b>
<p>Entirely different from any other tomato. Fruit has a novel heart shape that makes it a special attraction for home and market gardeners.</p> <p><b>VINES</b>—Rather large, fairly productive, hardy grower, very late.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—Pink, heart-shaped, very solid, uneven surface, exceptionally large, meaty, distinct appealing flavor.</p>			
<b>PAN AMERICA (Red)</b>	<b>MSC</b>	<b>TAROT</b>	<b>75</b>
<p>Introduced by the U.S.D.A. from the Beltsville, Maryland, Station. Bred for resistance to Nailhead Rust and near immunity to Wilt, this variety has become widely used.</p> <p><b>VINES</b>—Strong grower, developing good coverage, protecting fruits from the sun; fairly productive.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—Globular, medium large, smooth, free of cracking; color bright scarlet throughout with thick flesh walls.</p>			
<b>PEARSON IMPROVED (Red)</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>TINRY</b>	<b>80</b>
<p>This variety was developed at the California Agricultural Experiment Station at Davis. It is unusual for its thick skin, ability to set fruits in hot weather and high percentage of solid matter.</p> <p><b>VINES</b>—Large, vigorous, with dense, heavy, dark green foliage, productive, determinate type growth.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—Medium large, flattened globe shape, smooth, and scarlet color; thick skin relatively resistant to cracks.</p>			

**TOMATO—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>PONDEROSA</b> or <b>Brimmer</b> or <b>Beefsteak (Pink)</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>TEHEE</b>	<b>86</b>
A late, large-fruited variety that has become a favorite in the home garden.			
<b>VINES</b> —Large, coarse, spreading, broad, medium green foliage.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Purplish pink, extremely large, flat, very solid, somewhat irregular, with very few seeds; especially liked for its mild flavor and thick, meaty flesh.			
<b>PRITCHARD (Red)</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>TIMID</b>	<b>75</b>
The last popular variety developed by the late Dr. Fred J. Pritchard of the U. S. D. A. Shows tolerance to wilt. Originally named Scarlet Topper but renamed in Dr. Pritchard's honor at his death. <i>All America Selection G. M.</i> 1933.			
<b>VINES</b> —Medium size, self-topping or determinate, vigorous, with fairly heavy foliage.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Beautiful, smooth, globular; medium scarlet color; thick walls and solid flesh; mild flavor.			
<b>RED CHERRY (Red)</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>TONGA</b>	<b>75</b>
Novelty variety grown in home garden. Used principally for preserving and pickling. Fruits are small, round, and deep red in color. Borne in large clusters.			
<b>RED ROCK (Red)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>TAPER</b>	<b>80</b>
A main-crop canning variety especially prized by a number of experienced canners. Although similar to Stone, it is distinct for having better color.			
<b>VINES</b> —Medium to large in size; a very vigorous, healthy grower.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Deeper red than Stone, oblate, solid, meaty; colors up well, fine flavor.			
<b>RUTGERS (Red) (Picture on Page 110)</b>	<b>HMSC</b>	<b>TITAN</b>	<b>80</b>
Widely used in most growing areas for market, shipping and canning. Also a popular garden sort. Total acreage greater than any other variety. Introduced by Prof. L. G. Schermerhorn of N. J. Experiment Station. Our strain is carefully selected and maintained under vigilant supervision for size, smoothness and uniformity. Resistant to Fusarium wilt.			
<b>VINE</b> —Medium large, vigorous, with dense dark green foliage which protects fruit well; productive over a long period.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Large, smooth globe-shaped, with deep scarlet color ripening from the interior; thick interior and exterior flesh walls.			
<b>SAN MARZANO (Red)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>TIOIP</b>	<b>80</b>
This small-fruited Italian type tomato is an important variety for making tomato paste. Our strain is of the large improved type.			
<b>VINES</b> —Medium large, somewhat open, vigorous, with deep green foliage, bears fruit in clusters, very prolific.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —2½ to 3 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter, or oblong to thick-necked pear shape, stemless, deep scarlet red, very mildly flavored, has two cells with very little juice. The walls are fleshy and very thick.			

TOMATO—Continued



**RUTGERS**—This hand of 7 fruit is from a plant of our large fruited, high yielding strain No. 8828.

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>SIOUX or Early Red (Red)</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>TUOIS</b>	<b>68</b>
<p>Developed by Prof. H. O. Werner, University of Nebraska, this early variety possesses the uniform color gene. Fruits ripen from a characteristic whitish green color to deep scarlet. It is adapted to soils of high nitrogen content where there is danger of excessive vine growth and also to Northern areas and higher elevations.</p> <p><b>VINES</b>—Medium size, somewhat open with foliage of medium texture and density, very productive.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—Medium size, almost globe-shaped, scarlet, of fine quality and flavor. Flesh firm, with thick walls.</p>			
<b>SOUTHLAND (Red)</b>	<b>MSC</b>	<b>TOUTH</b>	<b>80</b>
<p>This new development by the U. S. Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory at Charleston, South Carolina, is probably the most disease resistant tomato of commercial quality and productivity. It is nearly immune to Fusarium wilt, highly resistant to the collar rot caused by early blight, and is resistant to certain forms of late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>).</p> <p><b>VINES</b>—Vigorous, compact, with abundant medium green foliage protecting the fruits. Very productive.</p> <p><b>FRUIT</b>—Medium sized, flattened globe to oblate, usually smooth, but under some conditions catfaced. The flesh is a rich scarlet red and has a good firm texture.</p>			

**TOMATO—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>STOKESDALE (Red)</b>	<b>MSC</b>	<b>TIPON</b>	<b>70</b>

An all around second early tomato widely grown in market gardens, important as a Southern green wrap shipper and as a Northern canner.

**VINES**—Medium heavy foliage, moderately spreading and open, but with sufficient coverage to protect the fruits. Very productive for an especially second early.

**FRUIT**—Medium large, smooth, almost globe-shaped, bright scarlet; flesh firm.

<b>STONE IMPROVED (Red)</b>	<b>MC</b>	<b>TAPIS</b>	<b>85</b>
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Our Keystone strain is a fine uniform and somewhat earlier tomato than the original Stone.

**VINES**—Vigorous, heavy foliage, protects the fruit well; heavy yielder.

**FRUIT**—Scarlet red, large, deep-flattened, solid, meaty, smooth.

<b>URBANA (Red)</b>	<b>HMSC</b>	<b>TURBA</b>	<b>75</b>
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Our promising new introduction. Selected and increased at Keystone Valley Farm from parent stocks bred by Prof. W. A. Huelsen of the Univ. of Ill. Its firm, deep scarlet, globe-shaped fruit are borne abundantly on a distinctly compact, determinate, short type vine. Well adapted to most growing areas and conditions. Out-yielded all other tomatoes three years in a row in the "STEP" trials of Southern experiment stations. *All America Selections H. M. 1951.*

**VINES**—Compact, bushy, many short branches, spread about 24 to 36 inches, bears heavily with good foliage protection for fruits.

**FRUIT**—Deep scarlet, medium size, smooth globe shape; flesh deep scarlet, firm with thick walls and small seed cavities.

## TOMATO—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>SUNRAY (Yellow)</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>TUNRA</b>	<b>72</b>
Introduced by the USDA. Fruit and plant characteristics similar to Golden Jubilee, but with high Fusarium wilt resistance.			
VINES—Sturdy, compact, with heavy foliage, not determinate in growth habit.			
FRUIT—Golden orange with a pink blush, deep oblate with smooth shoulder. Fruit walls relatively heavy, seed cavity small. Flavor mild.			
<b>VALIANT (Red)</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>TOLIA</b>	<b>70</b>
An early large-fruited market variety, capable of heavy production.			
VINES—Spreading and somewhat open, but of medium size. Vigorous and productive.			
FRUIT—Deep globular, bright scarlet, meaty, mild flavored.			
<b>VICTOR or Bounty (Red)</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>TAPPE</b>	<b>65</b>
Determinate or self-topping vine and uniform ripening gene. An early variety for the home and Northern market gardens. <i>All America Selection B. M. 1941.</i>			
VINES—Small, determinate, requires small space in garden, open type giving very little fruit protection.			
FRUIT—Yellowish-scarlet, globular, mild flavored, medium sized and numerous.			
<b>WISCONSIN 55 (Red)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>TISCO</b>	<b>75</b>
A large-fruited productive second early tomato developed by Dr. J. C. Walker of the University of Wisconsin as a main crop for the short season in Northern production areas.			
VINES—Medium large, spreading, with fair foliage cover.			
FRUIT—Medium to large size, slightly flattened to near globe, scarlet red. Thick walls, meaty flesh, firm, small seed cavities.			
<b>YELLOW PEAR (Yellow)</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>TENCH</b>	<b>75</b>
Popular as a home garden or preserving variety. Has tall growth of vine, bearing large clusters of small pear-shaped, golden-colored fruit.			

Navet  
Weisse-Rübe

## TURNIPS

Navone  
Nabo*Brassica Rapa*

Ancient writings indicate that turnips have been used by man for over four thousand years; they are still one of our most popular vegetables.

For high quality, the roots must be grown rapidly in fertile soil and should mature during cool weather. In hot weather, or if growth is slow, they become woody, stringy and bitter. Turnips and rutabaga are similar in culture, except for the longer growing season required by rutabaga.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>AMBER GLOBE</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>TRUMP</b>	<b>75</b>
Stock feed is the principal use for this variety but the young roots are usable for the table. Hardy, and a very good keeper.			
TOPS—Medium large, medium green color, cut-leaved.			
ROOT—5 to 6 inches in diameter, round, with smooth skin; yellow with greenish top portion. Flesh, light yellow, and of good quality.			
<b>COWHORN</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>TETRA</b>	<b>80</b>
A fine sort for stock feed, but also good for table use in the young stage.			
TOPS—Medium to large, upright, oblong, and coarse; medium green, and cut leaved.			
ROOT—10 to 12 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapered, somewhat crooked, greenish tinge at shoulder and rest white, of sweet flavor.			



**TURNIPS—Continued**

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>TENTH</b>	<b>40</b>
One of the earliest turnips for home and market garden. Well adapted for forcing and used some for this purpose.			
TOPS—Small, upright, strap leaved.			
ROOT—3 to 3½ inches in diameter, flat shaped, smooth, small tap root; upper portion purplish-red; lower, white; flesh, white, fine grained, tender, and sweet flavored when young, becoming rough when old.			
<b>GOLDEN BALL or Orange Ball</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>TAEOP</b>	<b>60</b>
For the home garden and local market. Very attractive when bunched.			
TOPS—Small, cut leaved, medium green.			
ROOT—About 3½ inches in diameter, globular, smooth, orange-yellow with yellow, firm, fine grained flesh.			
<b>POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE</b> or Large White Globe or Norfolk	<b>H</b>	<b>TERRA</b>	<b>75</b>
A variety to grow for stock feed, but also good for table use in the young stage. Produces large feed crop.			
TOPS—Large, broad, coarse cut leaves, upright, and medium green in color.			
ROOT—4 to 6 inches in diameter, globular in shape, large tap root, entirely white; flesh, clear white, coarse textured, of fair quality.			
<b>PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>TEXAS</b>	<b>45</b>
A good variety for spring and fall planting. Valuable for its earliness and fine edible qualities.			
TOPS—Medium small, erect, compact, and slender strap leaved.			
ROOT—3 inches or more in diameter, uniform, deep flat, purplish-red above ground and white below, smooth, small tap root; flesh, white, fine textured, tender, and sweet flavored.			
<b>PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE</b>	<b>HMSC</b>	<b>THANE</b>	<b>55</b>
More widely used than all other varieties combined. This popularity is justly deserved, for it is well adapted to most growing areas and is productive, fairly early, and the attractive roots are of fine quality. Even the tops are used extensively for fresh greens and for canning.			
TOPS—Medium large, dark green, erect, compact and moderately cut-leaved, fine flavored.			
ROOT—4 to 5 inches in diameter, globe-shaped, upper portion bright reddish purple, pure white below; clean and smooth, with small tap root; flesh, white, tender, fine textured, and delicate sweet flavor.			

TURNIPS—Continued



ONE of our Western Production Fields of Turnip Seed in Blossom.

	Prin- cipal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>RED TOP WHITE GLOBE</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>THAPS</b>	<b>55</b>
Our pedigree strain of the Purple Top White Globe variety. Almost perfect for uniformity and the attractive purplish-red root crown is very distinct.			
TOPS—Medium large, dark green, erect, compact and cut leaved.			
ROOT—Develops up to 5 and 6 inches in diameter, uniform, smooth, globe shaped, with the rich purplish-red upper part of root sharply defined from the lower pure white portion. Flesh very white, fine textured and of delicate sweet flavor.			
<b>SEVEN TOP or Southern Prize</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>THECA</b>	<b>42</b>
This foliage turnip is grown for turnip greens. Noted for its extreme winter hardiness and abundance of good quality leaves. Best greens are from young plants, or if from older crowns, use the numerous leafy shoots which should be harvested when young and tender.			
TOPS—Quite spreading, older leaves requiring careful washing to remove sand and soil.			
ROOT—Not edible, very tough, woody and slender.			
<b>SHOGGIN</b>	<b>HMC</b>	<b>TEPID</b>	<b>42</b>
Principally used for greens, but also produces fine quality roots. Tops are ready for greens quite early and of lighter bright green color than other turnips. Resistant to aphids because of non-curling type of leaf growth.			
TOPS—Bright green, upright, rapid growing, large, tender, fine-flavored leaves.			
ROOT—Large, top shaped, entirely snowy white; flesh, white, mild, tender, and sweet becoming bitter with age or hot weather.			
<b>TOKYO MARKET</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>THRUN</b>	<b>45</b>
An old favorite that is rapidly regaining its pre-war popularity; commands a premium price on the produce markets because of its outstandingly sweet-flavored, solid yet tender root, and earliness.			
TOPS—Medium size, semi-erect; medium green color.			
ROOT—Pure white, measuring about 2 inches in diameter and 1¼ inch in depth at the proper marketable stage; 3 inches in diameter when mature. Very desirable for its sweet flavor and fine texture.			

# TURNIPS—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>WHITE EGG</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>THEFT</b>	<b>50</b>

Popular in home and market gardens either for spring or fall planting. Medium early in season and develops an attractive egg-shaped white turnip.

TOPS—Medium sized, erect, compact, cut leaved, and medium green.

ROOT—2½ inches in diameter, 3 inches long, grows partly above ground, smooth thin skinned, entirely white; flesh, white, fine textured, crisp, tender, and sweet.

<b>WHITE FLAT DUTCH</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>THEIR</b>	<b>45</b>
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An early variety which is principally used by home and market gardeners. An excellent sort for early spring planting. Widely used in the South.

TOPS—Small, erect, compact, and strap leaved.

ROOT—3 or more inches in diameter, deep flat, entirely white, smooth, small tap root; flesh, white, fine textured, firm, tender, and sweet.

<b>Chou-navet</b> <b>Kohlrübe, Wrucken</b>	<b>RUTABAGA or SWEDISH TURNIP</b>	<b>Cavolo navone</b> <b>Col nabo, Nabicol</b>
<i>Brassica napobrassica</i>		

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>AMERICAN YELLOW, PURPLE TOP</b> or Long Island Improved	<b>HMS</b>	<b>RIGHT</b>	<b>90</b>

An excellent variety for home, market gardeners, shippers, or for storage, as it is a good keeper and heavily productive of fine quality roots and earlier than some.

ROOT—Large, globular, small crown; yellow in color with purple top; flesh, tender, crisp, fine textured, sweet, and light yellow in color.

**Melon d'eau**  
**Wasser-Melone**

# WATERMELON

**Cocomero d'acqua**  
**Sandia**

*Citrullus vulgaris*

Watermelons require a warm, long growing season, but as the summer or warm season progresses, diseases such as Anthracnose and mildew may develop, especially when humidity is high. This may cut the crop short, especially in the Gulf Coast area, but even in other areas late in the season. Sandy soil is preferred, but must have reasonable fertility and moisture. The crop should be kept growing steadily. Any serious checking of growth, as by a period of drouth, especially after melons are of fair size, may result in internal second growth causing white hearts. Such melons should be picked off and discarded and time allowed for later melons to develop normally.

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>BLACK DIAMOND—See Florida Giant.</b>			

<b>BLACKLEE (Wilt Resistant)</b>	<b>HMS</b>	<b>WRACK</b>	<b>90</b>
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Developed by Dr. M. N. Walker of the Florida Experiment Station to fill the need of a variety resistant to Fusarium wilt. It is prolific, uniform and carries itself well in transit.

FRUIT—Medium large, blocky, cylindrical in shape; rind dark green, thin, tough; flesh deep red in color, fine-grained, firm; seed, black.

**WATERMELON—Continued**Prin-  
cipal  
UsesTele-  
graph  
Code

Days

**CALIFORNIA HONEY (Ice Box Size)****HMS****WHOTT****77**

A small ice box size melon. May be shipped in bulk or packed in crates to facilitate shipping and distribution.

**FRUIT**—Commonly 8 inches by 10 inches, beautiful deep dark green color, medium thick rind and unequalled for its distinct vivid scarlet flesh. Delicious sweet flavor, and fine quality. Seeds black.

**CONGO****HMS****WELMA****90**

An Anthracnose resistant variety developed to permit normal development in the Gulf Coast and Southeastern states where Anthracnose frequently kills the vines preventing normal development of the melons. Yields well and has nice marketable fruits. A good shipper, not resistant to wilt and mildew. *All America Selection B. M. 1949.*

**FRUIT**—Large (up to 50 pounds), long, cylindrical. Color dark black green stripes on a medium green background. Flesh solid, crisp, sweet. Seeds light tan with dark brown edge.

**DIXIE QUEEN (Wilt Resistant)****HMS****WIXIE****85**

A splendid melon of many superb qualities. An excellent shipper and home garden melon. It matures to an ideal size and produces an unbelievable number of fruits.

**FRUIT**—Almost round, with squarish ends; weighs around 30 pounds; rind, thin and tough, light green color with dark green stripes; flesh, fine grained, tender, lusciously flavored, and rich scarlet color; seeds, small and white, only slightly larger than original Dixie Queen.



**DIXIE QUEEN, W. R.**—Very productive of attractive, fine quality melons.

# WATERMELON—Continued

	Principal Uses	Tele- graph Code	Days
<b>FLORIDA GIANT</b> or <b>Black Diamond</b> or <b>Cannonball</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>WHITO</b>	<b>88</b>
Popular throughout the Central West and Southern districts. Makes a vigorous vine growth and develops unusually attractive fruits. An excellent shipper and all purpose melon. Currently the leading shipper.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Large oval shape, commonly 50 pounds. Very dark green color with bluish bloom; flesh bright red and of very sweet delicate flavor. Seeds, dark mottled brownish black.			
<b>GARRISON</b> or <b>Darlington</b> or <b>Coker</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>WEMPE</b>	<b>95</b>
A very productive variety, producing large sized fruits with excellent flavor. A thin rind makes it a poor shipper.			
<b>FRUITS</b> —Cylindrical in shape, large (up to 40 pounds), has a tender, thin rind. Color greenish white with dark green stripes. Flesh tender, crisp, sweet. Seeds creamy white with brown tips.			
<b>GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>WAGON</b>	<b>90</b>
An old favorite in the South; quite similar to Garrison except it has a thick rind.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Long, weighing up to 30 pounds; rind, very tough, yellowish green with dark green stripes; flesh, red, fine grained, delicious sweet flavor; seeds, cream colored with brown tips.			
<b>HAWKESBURY (Wilt Resistant)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>WRANE</b>	<b>87</b>
Introduced by the Australia Department of Agriculture. A wilt resistant Irish Grey and Thurmond Grey type; has fine shipping qualities.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Large, oblong shape, light grayish green with slight veining, tough rind; flesh, dark red, very sweet and fine textured. Seeds brownish black.			
<b>IRISH GREY</b> —Suggest Hawkesbury.			
<b>KLECKLEY'S No. 6 (Wilt Resistant)</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>WRINN</b>	<b>88</b>
This melon has the fine quality of the regular Kleckley and still processes high degree of wilt resistance. To get maximum stands on infested soils, delay thinning until small plants have grown past danger stage.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Large cylindrical shape, fine sweet flavor with deep red flesh of splendid quality, like Kleckley's Sweet. Rind thin but tough; not a good shipper.			
<b>KLECKLEY'S SWEET</b> or <b>Wondermelon</b> or <b>Monte Cristo</b>	<b>HM</b>	<b>WALTZ</b>	<b>85</b>
This variety has excellent quality. Its widespread use shows what a favorite it has become, especially for local use.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Large, cylindrical in shape; weighs up to 35 pounds; rind, thin and brittle, deep dark green in color; flesh, tender, crisp, melting, large heart, fine grained, superb flavor of unbelievable sweetness, brilliant sparkling red in color; seeds, white. Not a shipper.			
<b>KLONDIKE R-7, Dark Green (Wilt Resistant)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>WRORE</b>	<b>90</b>
Developed by Dr. D. R. Porter of the University of California for a wilt resistant variety that could be used wherever the regular Klondike is adapted.			
<b>FRUIT</b> —Medium sized, oblong in shape; attractive dark green skin with slight covering of greyish bloom. Acclaimed by many as one of the sweetest of all melons. Strength of rind considered equal to regular Klondike, but must be crated for shipping. Flesh bright red, excellent quality. Seeds small; color black intermingled with shades of tan.			

WATERMELON—Continued

Principal Uses

Tele-graph Code

Days

STONE MOUNTAIN or Dixie Belle

HS

WEARY

90

Makes a wonderful main crop sort for shipping long distances. Very prolific and adapts itself to adverse growing conditions.

FRUIT—Very large, broad oval to almost round, with blocky ends; weighs up to 50 pounds; rind, hard, tough, dark green; flesh, tender, sweet appealing flavor, massive heart, bright sparkling scarlet color; seeds, white with black tips.

STONE MOUNTAIN No. 5 (Wilt Resistant)

M

WRUME

90

Resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Similar to regular Stone Mountain in characteristics and use.

FRUIT—Similar to regular Stone Mountain but runs little smaller in size and its quality or sugar content is not as high. Seeds white spotted with black.

TOM WATSON

S

WEIRD

92

An old favorite. It is very productive.

FRUIT—Very large, cylindrical in shape; weighs up to 40 pounds; rind, very tough and elastic, medium green, slightly veined; flesh, firm, rather coarse, delicious, deep bright red color; seeds, brown with white mottling.

NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE AT DIFFERENT SPACINGS

Distances Apart	Number Plants Per Acre	Distances Apart	Number Plants Per Acre	Distances Apart	Number Plants Per Acre
12 in. x 6 in.	87,120	30 in. x 20 in.	10,454	48 in. x 12 in.	10,890
12 in. x 12 in.	43,560	30 in. x 24 in.	8,712	48 in. x 18 in.	7,790
18 in. x 6 in.	58,000	30 in. x 30 in.	6,970	48 in. x 24 in.	5,445
20 in. x 15 in.	20,912	36 in. x 6 in.	29,000	48 in. x 30 in.	4,356
24 in. x 4 in.	65,340	36 in. x 12 in.	14,520	48 in. x 36 in.	3,630
24 in. x 6 in.	43,560	36 in. x 15 in.	11,600	48 in. x 48 in.	2,723
24 in. x 12 in.	21,780	36 in. x 18 in.	9,680	60 in. x 36 in.	2,901
24 in. x 15 in.	17,420	36 in. x 24 in.	7,260	60 in. x 48 in.	2,178
24 in. x 18 in.	15,520	36 in. x 36 in.	4,840	60 in. x 60 in.	1,743
24 in. x 24 in.	10,890	42 in. x 6 in.	24,900	96 in. x 36 in.	1,815
30 in. x 4 in.	52,292	42 in. x 12 in.	12,446	96 in. x 96 in.	680
30 in. x 6 in.	34,848	42 in. x 24 in.	6,223	10 ft. x 10 ft.	435
30 in. x 12 in.	17,424	42 in. x 36 in.	4,148	12 ft. x 12 ft.	302
30 in. x 18 in.	11,600				

METRIC EQUIVALENTS

LINEAR MEASURE				UNITS OF WEIGHT			
2.54	Centimeters	—	1 Inch	28.4	Grammes	—	1 Ounce
.3048	Meter	—	1 Foot	454.4	Grammes	—	1 Pound
.9144	Meter	—	1 Yard	1	Kilogramme	—	2.2 Pounds
1	Centimeter	—	.3937 Inch	1	Ton	—	2000 Pounds
1	Meter	—	39.37 Inches	1	Metric Ton	—	2200 Pounds
				1	Long Ton	—	2240 Pounds

# KEYSTONE FLOWER SEED VARIETIES AND THEIR USES

Varieties are annuals unless marked "B" for Biennial or "P" for Perennial

## KEY TO SYMBOLS

1—Excellent for Borders. 3—High (Background). 5—Rock Gardens. 7—Excellent Cut Flowers.  
2—Climbers. 4—Mass Colors. 6—Semi-Shade. 8—Window or Porch Boxes.

## PERIODS OF BLOOM

A—Early.

B—Mid-Season.

C—Late.

VARIETY	Syms.	Blm.	Hght. in Ft.	VARIETY	Syms.	Blm.	Hght. in Ft.
Ageratum Mexicanum, Blue Perf.	1-5	B-C	1½	Moonflower, White Sweet Scented.	2	B-C	15
Alyssum, Compactum Little Gem.	1-5-6	B-C	½	Morning Glory, Convolvulus Major Mx.	2	B-C	12
Alyssum, Compactum Violet Queen.	1-5-6	B-C	½	Morning Glory, Ipomea Heavenly Blue.	2	B-C	12
Aster, Imp. Crego Mixed.	4-7	C	2	Morning Glory, Ipomea Scarlet O'Hara.	2	B-C	12
Bachelor's Button or Cornfl. Dbl. Mx.	4-7	A-B	2	Morning Glory, Ipomea Pearly Gates.	2	B-C	12
Balsam, Carmellia Flowered Mx.	6-7	B	1½	Nasturtium, Glean Hybrids Mx.	1-4-7	B-C	12
Calendula, Double Mixed.	4-7	A-B	1½	Nasturtium, Golden Glean.	1-4-7	B-C	1½-3
Calliopsis, Bicolor Tall Mx.	3-7	A-B	1½	Nasturtium, Scarlet Glean.	1-4-7	B-C	1½-3
Candytuft, Umbellata Annual Mx.	5-7	A	1	Nasturtium, Single Tall Mx.	2-7	B-C	1½-3
Canterbury, Bells, Cornelis' Prize Mixed (B)	3-7	A-B	2	Pansy, Giants Mixed (B)	1-4-5	A-B	2
Cardinal Climber.	2	B-C	12	Petunia, Nana Compacta Mixed.	4-8	B-C	½
Carnation, Dbl. Marguerite Mixed.	4-7	B-C	1	Petunia, Rosy Morn.	4-8	B-C	2
Chrysanthemum, Annual Mixed.	4-7	B-C	1½	Petunia, Alderman.	4-8	B-C	1½
Cockscomb, Celosia Cristata Dwf. Mx.	1-4-5	B-C	1	Petunia, Howard's Star.	4-8	B-C	1½
Columbine or Aquilegia, Long Spurred Hyb. Mixed (P)	5-7	A-B	1½	Petunia, Velvety Red.	4-8	B-C	2
Coreopsis, Grand. Mayfield Giant (P)	3-7	A-B	2½	Phlox, Drummond's Grand. Mx.	1-4-7	B-C	1
Cosmos, Sensation Mixed.	3-7	B-C	3	Pinks, Corneli's Special Mixture.	1-5-7	B-C	1
Cosmos, Klondyke Orange Flare.	3-7	B-C	3	Poppy, Calif. Mx.	4	A-B	1½
Cynoglossum, Chinese Forget- Me-Not Blue.	5-6	B-C	1½	Poppy, Dbl. Shirley Mx.	4	A-B	1½
Cypress Vine.	2	C	12	Poppy, Oriental (P)	4	A	1½
Daisy, African Mixed.	1-5-7	B-C	1	Portulaca, Rose Moss Dbl. Mx.	1-4-5	A-B-C	½
Daisy, Shasta Alaska White (P)	1-7	A-B	1	Ricinus, Castor Bean.	3	C	6
Delphinium, Gold Medal Hyb. Mx. (P)	3-7	B-C	4½	Salvia, Splendens Bonfire.	1-4-5	C	1½
Four O'Clocks, Marvel of Peru Mx.	3-4	B-C	3	Scabiosa, Grand. Dbl. Hyb. Mx.	4-7	B	2
Foxglove, Digitalis, The Shirley Mx. (B)	3-6	A-B	2½	Snapdragon, Giant Mixed.	4-7	B-C	2
Gaillardia, Annual Mixed.	6-7	A-B-C	1½	Sunflower, Double Yellow.	3	B	5
Gourds, Mixed.	2	C	12	Sweet Peas, Corneli's Special Mx.	2	B	5
Gypsophila, Elegans Covent Garden Wht.	3-7	B-C	1½	Sweet Sultan, Giant Mx.	4-7	A-B	2
Helichrysum Monstrosum, Strawflwr. Mx.	3-7	C	3	Sweet William, Dbl. Mx. (B)	4-6-7	A-B	2
Hollyhock, Double Mx. (P)	3-4	B	4	Verbena, Mixed.	4-5-8	B-C	½
Larkspur, Giant Imperial Mx.	6-7	A-B	½	Vinca, Rosea Mixed.	1-4	B-C	½
Linaria, Fairy Bouquet Mx.	4-5-7	B	3	Zinnia, Fantasy Mixed.	4-7	B-C	2
Marigold, Tall African Mx.	3-4-7	B-C	2	Zinnia, Lilliput Mixed.	4-7	B-C	1½
Marigold, Chrysanthemum Flg. Mx.	3-4-7	B-C	2½	Zinnia, Crown of Gold Mx.— Special Mixture of Rich Pastel Colors.	4-7	B-C	2
Marigold, Dwarf French Dbl. Harmony Mx.	1-4-5	B-C	2	Zinnia, California Giants, Mx.	4-7	B-C	2
Mexican Fire Bush-Kochia Childsii.	3-6	A-B-C	1½	Zinnia, Calif. Giant, Scarlet King.	4-7	B-C	2
				Zinnia, Calif. Giant, Enchantress (Rose Pink)	4-7	B-C	2
				Zinnia, Calif. Giant, Daffodil (Canary Yellow)	4-7	B-C	2
				Zinnia, Calif. Giant, Violet Queen (Deep Purple)	4-7	B-C	2
				Rock Garden Mixture.	5	A-B-C	
				Fairyland Garden Mixture.		A-B-C	

Note: For quotations and varieties not listed above, consult our current wholesale Flower Seed Price List.



## GARDENING SUGGESTIONS

Since a number of vegetables reach maturity early in the season, it is possible to utilize the space they occupied for successive plantings of the same vegetables or for rotation plantings of different plants. The earliest of all the vegetables to mature is the radish. The gardener generally can count on being able to utilize anew the space occupied by the first planting of these vegetables in from 5 to 7 weeks, depending on the rapidity with which they are consumed. In intensive gardening, however, it is not necessary to wait until all the radishes of the first planting have been removed before other plantings can be made. Enough of the roots can be removed at intervals to make places for setting lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, or other plants, and the two crops—radishes and the interplanted crop—can continue growing side by side until the former is used. In a similar way, onion sets may be set out in rows that are to be occupied later by tomato plants, room being made for the latter by the removal of a few onions when the proper planting time for tomatoes arrives. Various combinations of this sort can be worked out between quick-maturing crops and the plants grown in frames or seed beds for later planting in the open.

<sup>1</sup> The gardener should not plant all of his radish, lettuce, or spinach seed at once, but should make several successive plantings at intervals of about two weeks. In this way the season for these vegetables will be lengthened greatly. Successive planting is possible also with beets, peas, beans, sweet corn, and a number of other vegetables. The best of the successive crops of the quick-maturing vegetables must be crowded into the early part of the season, since most such plants do not thrive well when planted in hot weather. This is especially true of radishes and lettuce. In the case of lettuce this disadvantage can be overcome to a certain extent by artificial shading.

In all sections but the extreme north, it usually is possible to grow fall crops of certain vegetables, notably carrots, beans, radishes, Irish potatoes, and turnips. In the southern part of the country an even larger number of vegetables may be grown in the fall. The seeds for these late crops are planted from July to September, depending on whether the garden is in the Northern or Southern States.

In planning rotations of crops, whether the rotations be during the same or in succeeding seasons, certain general principles should be kept in mind. In type and character of growth, the succeeding plant should differ as widely as possible from the plant which it follows. This is both for the purpose of avoiding attacks by insects and diseases, and to insure that the second crop shall be properly nourished. A good plan is not to have root plants, such as beets and carrots, nor plants of the same family, such as cabbage and Brussel sprouts, or tomatoes and peppers, follow each other. It is well to divide the plants into root crops, fruiting crops, and foliage crops, and have members of the different groups alternate.

For the convenience of gardeners who wish to plan to use their soil to best advantage by means of successive plantings and rotations, the following groupings of vegetables are made:

### 1. Crops Occupying the Ground All Season

Asparagus	Salsify	Eggplant
Rhubarb	Corn, late	Peppers
Beans, pole snap	Cucumbers	Onions (from seeds)
Beans, pole Lima	Melons	Leeks
Beets, late	Squash	Okra
Carrots, late	Pumpkins	Potatoes, main crop
Parsnips	Tomatoes	Rutabagas

### 2. Successive Crops

Radish	Peas	Turnips
Spinach	Beans, dwarf	Kohl-rabi
Lettuce	Parsley	Mustard

### 3. Early Crops Which May Be Followed by Others

Onion sets	Turnips, early	Corn, early
Beets, early	Carrots, early	Cabbage, early
Mustard	Spinach	

### 4. Late Crops Which May Follow Others

Beets, late	Cabbage, late	Kale
Spinach	Brussels sprouts	Endive
Peas, late	Cauliflower	Flat turnips
Celery	Mustard	

<sup>1</sup> Missouri State Board of Agriculture Monthly Bulletin, July, 1917, Vol. XV, No. VII, "The Small Vegetable Garden," pp. 26-27.

VEGETABLE CROPS PLANTING CHART

KIND	Seeds for 100 ft. row	Seed for 1 Acre Drilled In Field	If Trans-planted	Distance between Rows		Plants apart in rows	Depth of planting	Time of planting in open ground		Ready for use from date of seeding
				Horse Cultivation	Hand Cultivation			South	North	
Asparagus, seed	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1 lb.	22400 30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	3 in.	1 in.	Autumn or early spring	Early spring	1 or 2 yr. (plants) 2 years
Asparagus, root	66 roots		6,000	5 ft.	4 ft.	18 in.	2 in.	Autumn or early spring	Early spring	42 to 75 days
Beans, dwarf	1 lb.	60 lbs.		1200 30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 in.	1 in.	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	April to July	65 to 90 days
Beans, pole	1/4 lb.	10 lbs.		1200 3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb. spring	May and June	45 to 60 days
Beet (and Swiss Chard)	1 oz.	30 lbs.		19200 28 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 in.	1 in.	Feb., April (Aug., Sept.)	April to August	90 to 120 days
Beet, Mangel & Sugar	1 oz.	5 lbs.		24000 28 to 36 in.	20 in.	4 in.	1 in.	Jan. to July	Mar. and Apr.	90 to 100 days
Broccoli	1/4 oz.	4 lbs.	4 oz.	16000 30 to 36 in.	24 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	1/2 in.	Jan. to July	May and June	75 days
Brussels Sprouts	1/4 oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	13500 30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	10 to 12 in.	1/2 in.	July and August	June and July	110 to 120 days
Cabbage, Chinese	1/4 oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	15200 30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	10 to 12 in.	1/2 in.	Oct. to Dec.	Mar. and Apr.	110 to 120 days
Cabbage, early	1/4 oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	12000 30 to 36 in.	24 to 36 in.	15 to 24 in.	1/2 in.	June and July	Apr. to June	85 to 130 days
Cabbage, late	1/4 oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	12000 30 to 40 in.	24 to 36 in.	15 to 24 in.	1/2 in.	Mar. and Apr.	Apr. to June	55 to 80 days
Cantaloupe Muskmelon	1/4 oz.	3 lbs.	4 oz.	16000 6 to 8 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	4 every 4 ft.	1 in.	Feb. to April	Apr. to June	95 to 110 days
Carrot	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	4 oz.	32000 30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	14 to 18 in.	1/2 in.	Jan. and Feb. (June)	May and June	120 to 150 days
Cauliflower	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	16000 30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 in.	1/2 in.	Aug. and Oct.	May and June	100 days
Celery	1 oz.	1 lb.	1 lb.	25600 30 in.	18 in.	4 in.	1/2 in.	March to July	April to June	100 days
Chicory, Witloof	1 oz.	4 lbs.	4 oz.	25600 30 in.	24 in.	6 in.	1/2 in.	May and June	April to June	100 to 120 days
Chicory, Magdeburg	1/4 oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	12000 30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	14 to 18 in.	1/2 in.	July and August	June and July	60 days
Collards	1/4 oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	48000 30 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	3 in.	1 in.	Feb. and April	April to Sept.	55 to 90 days
Corn Salad	1 lb.	8 lbs.		3520 36 to 42 in.	30 to 36 in.	4 to every 3 ft.	water	Early spring	April to July	50 to 70 days
Corn, sweet	1/4 oz.	10 lbs.		24000 Broadcast	4 to 6 ft.	4 every 3 ft.	1 in.	Feb. and Mar. (Sept.)	April to July	125 to 140 days
Cress, water	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	4 oz.	16000 4 to 6 ft.	24 to 30 in.	18 in.	1 in.	Feb. to April	April (July)	100 days
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	9600 30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	12 in.	1/2 in.	Oct. to Feb.	March to May	55 to 60 days
Eggplant	1/8 oz.	4 lbs.	1 lb.	24000 30 in.	18 to 24 in.	18 in.	1/2 in.	Sept. to May	March to May	50 to 70 days
Endive	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1 lb.	14400 30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	6 in.	1/2 in.	Sept. to March	March to Sept.	70 to 90 days
Kale or Borecole	1/4 oz.	4 lbs.	1 lb.	17600 30 to 36 in.	14 to 20 in.	4 in.	1/2 in.	Autumn or early spring	May and June	90 to 140 days
Kohlrabi	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	1 lb.	32000 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	1/2 in.	Feb. to April	April to May	125 to 150 days
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	3 lbs.	1 lb.	28800 30 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	24 in.	1 in.	Early spring or autumn	Feb. to May	90 days
Mustard	1/4 oz.	4 lbs.	1 lb.	7200 4 to 5 ft.	12 to 18 in.	2 in.	1 in.	Sept. to May-Sept.	March-April	65 to 90 days
Okra	2 oz.	8 lbs.		12000 24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 in.	1 in.	Feb., March	March to June	45 to 75 days
Onion, seed	1 oz.	4 lbs.		24000 24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	1/2 in.	1 in.	March to June	May and June	100 to 110 days
Onion sets	1 qt.	12 bu.		24000 24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 in.	1 in.	April and May	May to July	130 to 150 days
Onion seed for sets	1 lb.	50 lbs.		12000 24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	3 in.	1/2 in.	Sept. to April	March to Sept.	20 to 75 days
Parsley	1/4 oz.	3 lbs.		24000 24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 in.	1/2 in.	Early spring	Early spring	1 or 2 yr. (plants) 2 or 3 years
Parsnip	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.		11200 30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 in.	1 in.	Aug. and Sept.	June-July	90 days
Peas	1 lb.	200 lbs.		2000 3 to 4 ft.	30 to 36 in.	4 in.	1/2 to 1 in.	April-May-June	May-June	90 to 120 days
Peas, Crowder	1/2 lb.	25 lbs.		2800 3 to 4 ft.	3 ft.	4 to 6 in.	1 in.	Sept. to March	Sept. & early spring	45 days is min.
Pepper	1/2 lb.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	7200 30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	15 in.	1/2 in.	Spring	April to June	125 days
Pumpkin	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.		3200 8 to 12 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	4 every 6 ft.	1 in.	March-April	May to June	125 to 150 days
Radish	1 oz.	15 lbs.		6400 24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 in.	1/2 in.	Aug. to Oct.	April and Aug.	45 to 90 days
Rhubarb, seed	1/2 oz.	8 lbs.	2 lbs.	3200 30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	4 in.	1/2 to 1 in.	March to May	May and June	100 to 130 days
Rhubarb, roots	40 roots		3500	5 ft.	4 ft.	30 in.	3 to 4 in.			
Ruta-baga	1/4 oz.	2 lbs.		6400 30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	6 in.	1/2 to 1 in.			
Salsify	1 oz.	8 lbs.		4800 30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 in.	1 in.			
Soy Beans, Vegetable	1/2 lb.	30 lbs.		1920 30 to 36 in.	16 to 36 in.	2 in.	1 in.			
Squash	1 oz.	15 lbs.		4800 30 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 in.	1 in.			
Squash, summer	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.		4800 3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 every 4 ft.	1 in.			
Squash, winter	2 oz.	2 lbs.		2000 7 to 10 ft.	7 to 10 ft.	4 every 6 ft.	1 in.			
Tomato	1 oz.	6 lbs.	2 oz.	16000 3 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1/2 in.			
Tomato, Pelleted	1/2 oz.	12 lbs.		12000 3 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1/2 in.			
Turnip	1 oz.	5 lbs.		20800 24 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 in.	1 in.			
Turnip, for greens	1 oz.	3 lbs.		20800 Broadcast	12 to 18 in.	4 every 6 ft.	1 in.			
Watermelon	1 oz.	5 lbs.		3600 8 to 12 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	4 every 6 ft.	1 in.			

†The number of seeds per pound varies widely between varieties and lots of same species, but figures given are approximately average

# FIELD CROPS PLANTING CHART

KIND OF SEED	Lbs. per Std. Bu.	Rate to Sow Lbs. per Acre	† Approximate number of seeds per pound	Time to Sow	Depth to Sow Inches	KIND OF SEED	Lbs. per Std. Bu.	Rate to Sow Lbs. per Acre	† Approximate number of seeds per pound	Time to Sow	Depth to Sow Inches
Alfalfa—broadcast	60	18 to 22	225000	Spring & ea. Fall	½ to 1	Lespedeza—Kobe	25	20 to 25	337500	Ea. spring after frost	1 to 2
Alfalfa—drilled	60	12 to 15	108000	Spring & ea. Fall	½ to 1	Lespedeza—Korean	25	20 to 25	236250	Ea. spring after frost	1 to 2
Artichokes, Jerusalem	50	150 to 200	135000	March, April, May	4	Lespedeza Setacea (hulled)	60	25 to 30	369000	Early spring	1 to 2
Barley, Spring	48	96 to 120	135000	March, April	1 to 1½	Millet— for hay	50	30	211500	Late May to ea. July	½ to 1
Barley, Winter	48	96 to 120	135000	Aug. to Oct.	1 to 1½	Millet— for seed	50	15	211500	Late May to ea. July	½ to 1
Beet, Mangel Stock	30	6 to 8	261000	April, May, June	1	Millet— Hungarian, for Hay	48	30	211500	Late May to ea. July	½ to 1
Beans, Navy, Field (Small)	60	60	27000	May, June, July	1	Millet— Hungarian, for Seed	48	30	211500	Late May to ea. July	½ to 1
Beans, Gt. Northern (Large Navy)	60	60	18000	May, June, July	1	Millet— Japanese	35	20 to 30	144000	Late May to ea. July	½ to 1
Bermuda Grass	40	5 to 6	1773000	March to May	½	Mung Beans	60	25	108000	May, June, July	½ to 1
Bricksfoot Trefoil	60	3 to 5	366300	March to May	½	Oats	32	64 to 96	126000	Feb., March, April	1 to 1½
Black Medick	60	18 to 20	263700	Feb., March, April	½	Orchard Grass for Hay, Pasture	14*	15 to 20	648450	Ea. spring-fall	½ to 1
Blue Grass, Ky., for lawns	14*	90 to 125	2160000	Ea. spring, ea. Sept.	½	Orchard Grass for Seed	14*	10 to 14	648450	Ea. spring-fall	½ to 1
Blue Grass, Ky., for pastures	14*	15 to 20	2160000	Ea. spring, ea. Sept.	½	Pasture Mixtures	30	30 to 40	900	May, June	1½ to 2
Blue Grass, Canada, for lawns	14*	90 to 125	2475000	Ea. spring, ea. Sept.	½	Peas	22	35 to 40	1800	Aug., Sept., Oct.	2
Blue Grass, Canada, for pasture	14*	15 to 20	2475000	Ea. spring, ea. Sept.	½	Peas, Austrian Winter	60	30 to 35	1800	Early spring	1 to 2
Brome Grass	14*	12 to 18	1350000	Spring & Fall	½ to ¾	Peas, Canada Field (broadcast)	60	75 to 90	3600	May or June	1 to 2
Broom Corn	48	5 to 8	270000	April, May	1 to 1½	Peas, Canada Field, with oats	60	60 to 90	3600	May or June	1 to 2
Buckwheat	52	50 to 60	20250	Late spring	1 to 1½	Peas, Cow, in rows	60	30 to 45	155700	May or June	½ to 1½
Carpet Grass	18	8 to 10	1113750	Jan. to June	½	Peas, Cow, in drill with corn	60	20 to 30	4950000	Apr. or ea. Sept.	½
Castor Beans—Hills	46	5	675000	Late spring	1 to 2	Rape, broadcast	50	4 to 5	540000	Apr. or ea. Sept.	½
Clover, Alsike	60	5 to 6	675000	Winter to April	½ to 1	Rape, drilled	50	6 to 8	1315000	Mar., Apr., May	1 to 1½
Clover, Alsike—in mixture	60	2 to 4	675000	Winter to April	½ to 1	Red Top, Solid Seed	14*	14	18000	Sept. to Nov.	1 to 1½
Clover, Burr	12	30 to 40	22050	August, Sept., Oct.	½	Red Top, Unhulled	44	10 to 12	225000	Apr., May, June, July	1 to 1½
Clover, Crimson	60	12 to 15	148500	July to Oct.	½ to 1	Reed Canary Grass	45	95 to 115	540000	Ea. spring, Aug., Sept.	1 to 1½
Clover, Hop	60	4 to 5	2445300	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept.	¼	Rice, Rough	56	84 to 112	1315000	Mar., Apr., May	1 to 1½
Clover, Ladino	60	1 to 3	871650	Spring, Fall	½	Rye, Grain	56	28 to 35	18000	Sept. to Nov.	1 to 1½
Clover, Mammoth	60	6 to 10	270000	Winter, early April	½ to 1	Rye, Grass	24	28 to 35	225000	Apr. or ea. Sept.	½
Clover, Mammoth in mixture	60	4 to 10	270000	Winter to April	½ to 1	Sagrain	50	50 to 75	24750	Apr., May, June, July	1 to 1½
Clover, Red	60	6 to 10	270000	Winter, early April	½ to 1	Sorghum Forage	50	4 to 8	24750	May, June	1 to 1½
Clover, Red in mixture	60	4 to 6	270000	Winter, early April	½ to 1	Sorghum Forage, 42" Rows	50	4 to 8	24750	May, June	1 to 1½
Clover, Persian	60	6 to 8	637200	Feb., March	½ to 1	Sorghum Syrup	50	8 to 10	24750	May, June	1 to 1½
Clover, Sweet, white or yellow	30	12 to 15	256500	Ea. spg., Aug., Sept.	1	Sorghum, grain, 21" Rows	56	6 to 12	24750	May, June	1 to 1½
Clover, Sweet, white (unhulled)	30	25 to 30	202500	Oct. to Feb.	½	Sorghum, grain, 42" Rows	56	3 to 6	24750	May, June	1 to 1½
Clover, White Dutch	56	2 to 5	675000	March to April	½ to 1	Soy Beans, broadcast or drilled	60	90 to 120	40500	May, June	1 to 2
Corn	56	8 to 12	135000	Late spring	1 to 1½	Soy Beans, in Rows	60	30 to 45	40500	May, June	1 to 2
Corn, for Silage	56	10 to 15	135000	Late spring	1 to 1½	Soy Beans, in drill with corn	60	15 to 20	40500	May, June	1 to 2
Corn, Pop	56	3 to 5	315000	May, June	1	Sudan Grass, broadcast	40	20 to 30	54000	Late May to ea. July	½ to 1
Crested Wheat Grass	22	10 to 12	270000	Ea. Spring, Aug., Sept.	1	Sudan Grass, drilled	40	10 to 15	54000	Late May to ea. July	½ to 1
Grotalaria	40	12 to 15	360000	April, May, June	¾	Sunflower	32	6 to 8	270000	May	1 to 2
Dallis Grass	10	15 to 20	225000	March, April, May	¾	Tail Meadow Oat Grass	14	15 to 20	148500	Ea. spring, Aug., Sept.	½
Fescue, Alta or Ky. 31	24*	14 to 18	225000	Ea. spring, ea. fall	½	Timothy	45	8 to 10	1125000	Spring & Fall	½
Fescue, Meadow	24*	15 to 20	216000	Ea. spg., Aug., Sept.	½	Velvet Beans	60	15 to 30	900	May, June	3 to 4
Flax	52	30 to 50	80100	March, April	½	Vetch, Winter or Hairly	60	40 to 60	16200	June to Sept.	1 to 2
Johnson Grass	28	20 to 30	130500	April to July	1	Vetch, Spring	60	40 to 60	8550	March or April	1 to 2
Lawn Grass mixed	125	125	130500	Ea. spring, ea. fall	½	Wheat, Winter	60	75 to 90	11250	Sept. to Nov.	1 to 1½
Lespedeza—Common	25	25 to 30	337500	Ea. spring after frost	1 to 2	Wheat, Egyptian, Shailu	50	10 to 12	900	May, June, July	1½ to 2

† The number of seeds per pound varies widely between varieties and lots of same species, but figures given are approximately average.

# VITAMINS

## RELATIVE FOOD VALUE OF AN AVERAGE SERVING OF VARIOUS VEGETABLES

(Selected from the book "Food Values in Shares and Weights" by Prof. Clara Mae Taylor, The Macmillan Co., Publishers)

FOOD	Weight Oz.	Approximate Measure	Calo- ries	Pro- tein Gms.	Cal- cium Mgs.	Iron Mgs.	Vita- min (A) I.U.	Thia- min (B <sub>1</sub> ) Mgs.	Ascorbic Acid (C) Mgs.	Ribo- flavin (G) Mgs.
Asparagus (Fresh)	3.5	12 stalks	26	2.2	21	1.00	500	.165	20(CK)	.100
Beans, Green (Steamed)	2.4	1/2 cup	28	1.4	37	0.80	800	.042	10	.072
Beans, Lima (Steamed)	2.9	1/2 cup	100	6.0	23	1.95	405	.121	12	.203
Beans, Lima (Dried)	3.9	1/2 cup	150	7.8	30	3.75	45	.294	—	.344
Beans, Navy (Dried, CK)	3.3	1/2 cup	135	8.8	58	3.88	—	.195	—	.126
Beans, Soy (Dried)	1.0	1/8 cup	100	11.5	69	1.95	30	.435	—	.778
Beet Greens (Steamed)	3.5	1/2 cup	33	2.0	95#	3.27	+++	++	18	.625
Beets (Fresh, Steamed)	3.5	2 beets	50	1.8	30	0.93	100	.054	4	.095
Broccoli (Steamed)	2.0	1/2 cup	20	1.9	81	0.80	3440	.026	15	.201
Brussels Sprouts (Steamed)	3.5	7 sprouts	58	4.4	27	1.21	400	.171	32	+
Cabbage, Chinese (Shredded)	2.2	1/2 cup	10	0.9	32	0.62	870	.048	16	.046
Cabbage (Shredded)	1.5	1/2 cup	13	0.7	19	0.30	25	.045	30	.043
Cabbage (Steamed)	3.0	1/2 cup	40	2.0	58	0.90	70	.087	18	.128
Cantaloupe (Raw)	13.6	1/2 melon	50	1.1	31	0.71	820	.106	55	.137
Carrots (Steamed)	2.3	1/2 cup	30	0.7	31	0.41	2045	.056	2	.059
Carrots (Raw)	1.9	1 carrot 4"	25	0.6	25	0.34	1710	.054	2	.049
Cauliflower (Steamed)	2.9	1/4 head	25	1.7	18	0.77	40	.093	21	.152
Celery (Raw)	2.2	4 pieces	12	0.8	51	0.40	15	.022	4***	.027
Chard, Swiss (Steamed)	3.5	1/2 cup	30	1.5	#	3.35	16700	+	20	.097
Corn, White (Canned)	4.5	1/2 cup	125	3.2	6	0.45	##	.128	8	+
Corn, Yellow (Steamed)	3.4	1/2 cup	100	3.3	6	0.46	500	.131 (R)	9(R)	.060
Cucumbers (Raw)	3.5	14 slices	14	0.7	10	0.35	35	.090	8	.075
Eggplant (Fried)	1.9	1 slice	135	3.5	19	0.68	215	.030	—	.063
Endive, French (Raw)	3.5	2 stalks	24	1.6	74	1.20	++	.099	12	.235
Escarole, Green (Raw)	3.5	4 leaves	20	1.6	74	1.50	20000	.084	8	.250
Honeydew (Raw)	2.4	1/2 cup	24	0.4				.031	5	
Lettuce (Raw)	2.0	*Iceberg	10	0.7	32	0.65	220*	.050	8	.097
Mustard Greens (Steamed)	2.3	1/2 cup	20	1.6	143	3.64	13000	.090(R)	18	.244
Onions (Raw)	2.2	1 medium	30	1.0	20	0.30	—	.039	6**	.028
Parsnips (Steamed)	2.9	4 pieces	50	1.2	46	0.59	trace	.119(R)	11	+
Peanuts (Raw)	0.3	10 kernels	50	2.3	6	0.18	—	.050	—	.032
Peas (Canned)	4.2	1/2 cup	65	4.5	15	1.31	735	.295	7	.165
Peas (Steamed)	2.1	1/2 cup	65	4.5	15	1.31	745	.317	7	.146
Peppers (Raw)	2.4	1 pepper	20	0.8	8	0.27	3450	.017	83	.027
Pickles (Sweet)	1.8	4 small	40	0.2	10	0.30	—	—	—	—
Popcorn (Popped)	0.6	1 cup	65	1.8	3	0.32	—	+	—	+
Potatoes, Sweet (Baked)	5.8	1 medium	200	3.0	53	1.26	4050	.053	10	.146
Potatoes, White (Baked)	4.2	1 medium	100	2.6	14	1.10	45	.131	7	.072
Radishes (Raw)	3.5	10 roots	30	1.3	32	0.85	trace	.075	16	.030
Rhubarb (Stewed)	3.9	1/2 cup	100	0.2	15#	0.20	35	.007	6	
Rutabagas (Steamed)	4.3	1/2 cup	50	1.1	90	0.61	15	.078	25	.092
Sauerkraut	2.6	1/2 cup	20	1.3	30	2.48	20	.019	4	+
Spinach (Steamed)	2.9	1/2 cup	20	1.7	###	2.10	16600	.067	14	.290
Squash, Hubbard (Steamed)	3.5	1/2 cup	42	1.5	18	0.53	3000	.048(R)	6	.081
Squash, Summer (Steamed)	3.5	1/2 cup	18	0.6	17	0.33	300	.032	2	.081
Strawberries (Raw)	3.6	1/2 cup	40	1.0	22	0.70	75	.020	39	trace
Tomato Juice (Canned)	8.8	1 cup	60	2.4	15	1.50	2130	.230	58	.125
Tomatoes (Raw)	5.1	1 medium	30	1.7	14	0.65	1240	.136	33	.073
Turnip Greens (Steamed)	3.2	1/2 cup	30	2.4	208	2.84	16400	.113	16	.287
Turnips, White (Steamed)	3.1	1/2 cup	25	0.9	43	0.38	11	.033	11	.054
Watercress (Raw)	3.5	1 bunch	20	1.6	143	2.70	1900	.125	55	.225
Watermelon (Raw)	11.7	1 slice	100	1.3	27	0.77	250	.117	23	.117

(R) Raw (CK) Cooked

\*Iceberg bleached leaves; green leaves or Romaine 10 times as much vitamin A and 5 times as much riboflavin.

\*\*Loss in cooking 45 per cent.

\*\*\*Loss in cooking 30 per cent.

#Doubtful availability.

##Value not significant unless corn is yellow.

###Not available.

—Not contained or in sufficient quantity to be mentioned.

### Values not known.

+++Excellent source.

++Good source.

+Fair source.

# KEYSTONE LAWN GRASS



Testing Performances of Keystone Grasses, Keystone Valley Trial Grounds.

## Keystone Supreme

There is nothing finer. Keystone Supreme is a skillful blend of the choicest known grasses, scientifically compounded to provide a permanent and luxurious turf. Contains selected fancy grasses from New Zealand, Denmark and Oregon combined with the sturdy native grasses of the north central states. Widely used and recommended for city and suburban estates where soil fertility permits the development of a fine turf. B1 Vitamized and Plant Hormone Treated.

## Keystone Supreme for Shady Lawns

A combination of fine grasses, selected for their tolerance to shade. Expertly blended in just the proper proportions to build a quality turf in those "hard to grow" shady places. B1 Vitamized and Plant Hormone Treated.



## Keystone City Lawn

Here is the ideal mixture for the city lawn builder — especially prepared for use where adverse soil and climatic conditions prevail, due to a combination of acid soils, coal smoke and hot summers. It has as its base a selection of the most suitable permanent lawn grasses. These are combined with sturdy, quick growing grasses which act as a nurse crop and gradually disappear as the permanent grasses become established.

## Keystone Shady Lawn

A good combination of the best permanent grasses plus a mixture of hardy grasses more particularly adapted to shade.

## Mound City Lawn

A blend of good, quick growing grasses for use where an immediate turf is wanted in soil of poor to medium fertility. It makes a good, seasonal lawn even if sown late in the spring.

## Straight Varieties

Here is outstanding quality to please your trade. Be sure to specify Keystone when ordering any of the following varieties.

Kentucky Blue Grass  
Canada Blue Grass  
Poa Trivialis  
Bermuda Grass  
American Rye Grass  
Perennial Rye Grass

Chewings Fescue  
Creeping Red Fescue  
Meadow Fescue  
Red Top  
White Dutch Clover  
Bent Grasses

**Cable Address: CORNELI, St. Louis**  
**TELEGRAPHIC CODE FOR WEIGHTS**

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Pounds	Code Word	Pounds	Code Word
¼	Aback	600	Adjourn
½	Abaft	700	Adjure
1	Abash	800	Admire
2	Abate	900	Adopt
3	Abduct	1,000	Adore
4	Abeam	1,200	Adroit
5	Abet	1,500	Adverse
6	Abhor	1,800	Afore
7	Abide	2,000	Afresh
8	Abject	2,400	Aggrieve
9	Abjure	2,500	Agast
10	Abolish	3,000	Alarm
15	Abound	3,500	Alack
20	Abridge	4,000	Alert
25	Abscond	5,000	Alias
30	Absent	6,000	Alien
40	Absolve	7,000	Alight
50	Abstract	7,500	Allay
60	Accede	8,000	Allege
70	Accent	9,000	Allude
75	Accord	10,000	Aloud
80	Accost	15,000	Alumnus
90	Achieve	20,000	Amble
100	Acoustic	25,000	Ambush
150	Acquit	30,000	Amorous
200	Acute	36,000	Anchor
250	Addie	40,000	Anneal
300	Adduce	50,000	Anoint
400	Adept	60,000	Anthem
500	Adjoin		

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**LIMITATION OF WARRANTY**

Corneli Seed Company warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Corneli Seed Company gives no other or further warranty, express or implied.

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## CANNED SEEDS



We have pioneered this method of packaging garden seed and after 15 years' testing and over ten years' actual use, it has more than proved its worth as the very best type of container. Only the tin can provides maximum protection against mixture, insect damage, moisture and early loss of germination for the seeds of cabbage, tomato, onion, pepper, eggplant and other valuable kinds.

While this package is especially important in warm climates, the protection and convenience offered make it very appropriate for use in the north, south, east and west. The tin can has become our regular package for certain specialty items and is available in the 1-pound size for almost all kinds of seed we carry.

Here are a few interesting experiences which illustrate some advantages of the tin can:

A dealer we know returned to his store after a flood, retrieved our canned seeds (pepper, eggplant, onion, etc.) that had floated off his shelf and was back in business as usual.

Speaking of floods, another dealer took one of our representatives out to see a beautiful 100 acre field of tomatoes. His farmer customer told us that he had stored the seed in his shed, then the whole area was flooded. He used a boat to gather up the floating cans of seed and grew this fine crop after the water subsided.

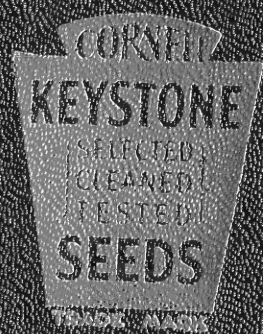
Another farmer lost all seed stored in paper bags because of mice, but the seed he had bought in tins was unharmed.

One of our distributors recently had germination retests made on a certain lot of carryover pepper seed, part of which was in bags and part of which was in tins. He had to throw away the seed in bags, but the canned seed still tested 90%.

Many canner customers insist on having their tomato seed put up in 1-pound cans because they can then distribute the seed to their growers with a minimum of effort, knowing that it will be absolutely safe from mixture or damage until it is opened and planted.







CORNELL

KEYSTONE

SELECTED

CLEANED

TESTED

SEEDS

TRADE MARK